Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV...NO. 13,693. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—12 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CORNELL'S CREW BEATEN

Trinity Hall Men Won the Heat by Seven Lengths.

CORNELL LED FOR OVER A MILE

Then the Long Stroke of the Englishmen Told and They Slowly Forged Ahead.

FENNELL UNABLE TO STAND THE STRAIN

He Fell in the Boat Exhausted and Is Now in the Doctor's Hands—Trinity's Crew a Fine One.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 10.—Cornell was badly beaten in the heat to-day with the Trinity Hall (Cambridge) eight. The crew went all to pieces during the contest and was seven lengths behind at the finish.

The second day of the Henley Regatta opened with fine weather and was marked by a large attendance, many persons being present who were detained in London yesterday. The principal features of the day's programme were the trial heats between Cornell University of Ithaca and Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and New College, Oxford, and Eton College for the Grand Challenge Cup, the winners of which will contest in the final heat for the trophy to-morrow.

The first of these heats, the fourth of the series, was between the New College and Eton eights, and was won by the former by a length and a half. Important as this heat was, it did not engage the attention of the multitude as it once would have done had there been no international interest in which America was a factor. Indeed, the interest in the day's programme seemed to be centred in the one heat between Cornell and Trinity Hall. After the heat between the eights of New College and Eton College, the Cornell and Trinity Hall crews got ready for their contest.

The interest in this heat was sharpened by the universal comment upon yesterday's fiasco in the heat match between Cornell and Leander, wherein Leander got the worst of it. It was thought that the sharp division of opinion as to the justice of the Cornells retaining the heat they had won unopposed yesterday would spur the Ithaca boys to efforts to-day which would show conclusively that the result would have been the same if the Leander boat had started. But they showed nothing of the kind, for the Trinity men beat them with the greatest ease.

There was not nearly so strong a wind to-day off the Berks shore as there was yesterday, but the position of the Trinity boat on that side was still worth something. Mr. Willan again acted as umpire. There was no mistake in sending the crews off. On the word "Go!" Cornell went off, pulling 24 strokes for the first half minute and 46 for the minute. Trinity Hall rowed only 21 strokes for the half minute and 42 for the minute.

Cornell immediately took a slight lead, and at the end of the first furlong was only a few feet to the good. They went well and steadily in their own style—a style that has been very widely commented upon here. The style of the Trinity crew was a great contrast to that of the Americans. Their stroke was longer. Their body form was not as good, though they swung much more.

At the upper end of Temple Island Cornell was still the same distance in front. Here the cheering for Trinity Hall was enthusiastic, but it did not enable the men of that crew to wrest the advantage from the Cornell boys, who led by a trifle and were creeping up inch by inch, at the quarter-of-a-mile mark, they had still more increased their lead, and with this advantage had reduced their stroke to 44 to the minute. Indeed, they did not alter this stroke for the remainder of the course, over which they rowed in splendid fashion. Almost imperceptibly they improved their position, rowing with the regularity of a perfect piece of machinery, and at the end of the next quarter of a mile they had increased their lead to a third of a length. It was impossible, however, to gain much more advantage over the Trinity crew, who were rowing at a regular stroke of 38 to the minute and sticking to the Cornellers in a most determined manner.

At the half-mile distance mark, the Fawley Court Boathouse, the Cornell men had managed to gain a lead of half a length, and it seemed as though they would win without doubt if they could stand the pace, which they apparently were as well able to do as the Trinitys. As a matter of fact, they had little to gain, as they were faster than the Cambridge men. But suddenly there came a change. Trinity Hall began slowly but surely to gain on the American boat, and by the time they had reached the three-quarter-of-a-mile mark they had knocked off nearly half their opponent's lead. This pace was kept up at the same stroke, and at Bushey Gate, a furlong beyond the three-quarter mark, they had secured the lead, drawing ahead a little less than a quarter of a length.

A short distance beyond this point Trinity had drawn level with the Cornells, and when the mile was reached Trinity had passed the Ithaca crew, and for the first time in the race had her nose in front of the opposing boat. About 100 yards above a point opposite the Isthmian Boat Club's house, Trinity was about three-quarters of a length ahead, and the men were greeted with frantic cheers as they continued up the course. Hitherto there had been no sign of faltering on the part of the Cornells, although they had fallen behind. They had merely appeared to be going slower and slower, or the Trinitys faster and faster than before, although the stroke of each crew was the same.

Suddenly there came a collapse in the Cornell boat, an utter and absolute collapse, as when a perfect piece of machinery breaks down, goes all to pieces, and leaves not a part that is of use. The blades of the Cornell oars went flying about in all directions, suggesting the antics of an attenuated windmill on a spree. Hager, No. 3, and Fennell, No. 5, almost at the same time missed the water and nearly fell out of the boat. The rest of the crew stopped almost immediately, being completely exhausted and clearly outrowed. That they were unable to stay any longer was apparent to everybody. The course had been too strong and the pace too swift for the short stroke of the Cornell men, and they had demonstrated that their style of arm work alone was killing, inasmuch as it had used up the wind and strength of its exponents.

In the meantime Trinity kept on without the slightest sign of weakening for the remaining 300 yards of the course, winning by about seven lengths. The Trinity men received a tremendous ovation as they passed the winning post. The judges decided in the case of the Cornell boat that the course was "not rowed out."

Fennell, Cornell's No. 5, showed signs of exhaustion when the boat reached Fawley Court Boathouse, but continued to row till the boat came abreast of the Isthmian Clubhouse, when he fell back in the boat and the man behind him dropped his oar and bathed the exhausted man's temples. Trinity immediately took advantage of this mishap to their opponents and drew away at a wonderfully fast pace. Fennell was soon restored, but it was then too late, and the Cornell men were obliged to give up.

After the Cornell crew passed the judges' boat they paddled to their boathouse, about a quarter of a mile beyond the finish. A large crowd of their supporters was gathered there, and the men were received with cheers as they continued up the course. Hitherto there had been no sign of faltering on the part of the Cornells, although they had fallen behind. They had merely appeared to be going slower and slower, or the Trinitys faster and faster than before, although the stroke of each crew was the same.

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When Trinity passed the Cornells, the Americans on the bank tried to rouse the latter crew by yells, cheers, college cries, and shouts of "O Cornell; don't let 'em pass you!" It was soon seen that Fennell had dropped, and the shouts immediately ceased. Every American was at once filled with anxiety to learn the condition of the exhausted man, and as many as were able to do so went to the boathouse to express their sympathy.

Trinity had an exceptionally good crew. Her stroke, M. D. A. Wauhope, was the stroke in the Cambridge 'Varsity race against Oxford last Spring, and three others of the crew rowed in the Spring, training as substitutes for the 'Varsity crew. Since then they have, of course, greatly improved.

All sorts of stories have been set afloat, purporting to give reasons for the failure of the Cornell crew, but the simple fact is that they were not in condition to row, and never would have been allowed to start had Courtney been able to be about and assert himself. For several days prior to his confinement to his room, he contended that two or three of the crew were not in condition, but, incapacitated as he was, he was obliged to take the word of others as to their condition. The contention of the Cornells that they had the worst side of the river, however, is not tenable, since, by their own admission, they did not regard the position as worth more than two lengths to the crew fortunate to draw it, whereas they were beaten out of sight and crossed the line with a boatload of paralytics. The simple fact is that they were outrowed because of overtraining, everybody regarding it as inconceivable that a crew of athletes in the heyday of youth and the pink of condition should not be able to go over a course of a little over a mile in a race in which only average time was made without being pumped out from bow to stroke.

The Trinity crew, which averaged 165 pounds in weight, rowed over the course in 7:15. They were: T. R. Hope, (bow,) J. A. Bott, W. J. Fernie, F. C. Stewart, W. A. Bieber, B. H. Howell, A. S. Bell, D. A. Wauhope, (stroke,) and Paget Tomlinson, (coxswain.)

In an interview this evening, Mr. C. S. Francis, the manager of the Cornell crew, said:

"I regret to say that Fennell is in bad condition. He caught a crab at the three-quarter mile post, and the handle of his oar struck him in the side, inflicting injury, the extent of which cannot yet be determined. The poor fellow was doubled up with pain, which was so intense that it was impossible for him to recover as quickly as the rest of the crew. Three times he lost the stroke completely, thereby falling into the arms of Freeborn, who pushed him back each time. Despite the pain he was suffering, he pluckily rowed the best he could to finish. I lifted him from the boat and carried him to the dressing room of our boathouse, where a physician was immediately summoned. Fennell was then taken to Underwood House, our headquarters, and put to bed. His pain increased, and was accompanied by frequent spasms. Within half an hour the physician was recalled, and he gave Fennell morphine. I fear his injury is really serious. There is a great, dark bruise on the groin where the oar struck him. We constantly apply hot fomentings to it."

Mr. Francis reiterated his statement, made early in the afternoon, that the Cornell boys had been beaten fairly, and added:

"The Trinity Hall crew is a very good one. I do not wish to minimize their victory. That every boat must abide by its accidents is the rule the world over. It would be unsportsmanlike to attempt to excuse our defeat on the ground of the accident. Of course, we regret to have our friends at home learn that our trip has not been a success, but all cannot win. I hope our English friends did not overlook the fact that immediately after the race our men gave as well as they were able the Cornell slogan in honor of their conquerors."

Mr. Francis said, in conclusion: "The crew will go out of training immediately in view of Fennell's injury. It is quite out of the question that he will row again this year, if ever. Neither of our two starboard substitutes can properly fill his place. The crew will probably sail for home on the steamer St. Louis, which leaves Southampton July 27."

Mr. Francis took the news of the defeat to Mr. Courtney, the coach of the crew, who is confined to his room. Mr. Courtney said: "The boys rowed as well as they could. Nobody in England or at home has cause to find fault. You must cheer them up."

OTHER EVENTS AT HENLEY.

Guy Nickalls and Rupert Guinness to Meet for the Diamond Sculls.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, July 10.—The results of the other events were as follows:

The third heat for the Thames Challenge Cup was won by the Molesey Rowing Club, beating the London Rowing Club by a length and a quarter.

The first heat for the Ladies' Challenge Plate was won by St. John's College, (Oxford,) beating Radley College by a length.

In the third heat for the diamond sculls the Hon. Rupert Guinness of the Leander Rowing Club beat R. K. Beaumont of the Burton-on-Trent Rowing Club by four lengths. Guinness had a slight lead from the start, which he gradually increased until at the Rectory, he was a clear length ahead. At this point Beaumont, who was rowing close to the bank, had to stop to pass clear of a pile, enabling Guinness to further increase his lead. After this Guinness gained steadily and won in 9:09.

The second heat for the Stewards' Cup was won by the London Rowing Club, which beat New College by three lengths.

In the third heat for the Stewards' Challenge Cup the Thames Rowing Club, the holders of the cup, beat the Leanders easily.

The third heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup was won by Trinity College, (Oxford,) which beat the New College (Oxford) crew with ease.

The fourth heat for the Thames Challenge Cup was won by the Kingston Rowing Club, which beat the crew of the Société d'Encouragement au Sport Nautique of Paris by a length.

The first of the second round of heats for the Wyfold Challenge Cup was won by the London Rowing Club, which beat Caius College, (Cambridge) by half a length.

In the second heat for the Visitors' Challenge Cup, Trinity Hall (Cambridge) beat First Trinity (Cambridge) by two lengths.

The fifth heat for the Thames Challenge Cup was won by St. John's College, (Oxford,) which beat the Anglican Boat Club by two and a half lengths.

The second heat for the Ladies' Plate was won by the Eton College Rowing Club, beating the Lady Margaret (Cambridge) Club.

In the second heat for the Wyfold Challenge Cup, the First Trinity Rowing Club beat the Molesey Rowing Club.

In the fourth heat for the diamond sculls Guy Nickalls of the London Rowing Club and the holder of the trophy beat F. H. Thompson of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto.

CORNELL MEN WERE GAME.

Opinions of the London Press on Yesterday's Race.

LONDON, July 10.—The Post will say to-morrow: "English style, length, and leg work proved invincible. A more miserable collapse than that which occurred in the Cornell boat was never seen before. Every man rowed in his own time. At one moment it looked as though they must upset."

The Daily News will say: "Tuesday's fiasco gave the Americans, possibly quite undeservedly, the reputation of being poor sportsmen, and also made the public desperately anxious to see the Trinity Hall crew score at the expense of the visitors. It was a significant sign of the feeling created that scarcely a single cheer was raised for the losers, which was quite a contrast to the vociferous applause bestowed on the Argonauts after their plucky struggle Tuesday."

Sporting Life will say to-morrow that it regrets the disparaging remarks made by certain well-known persons at Henley in the presence of American newspaper men. It will add:

"These remarks give an entirely false idea of how the English press and sporting public regard the visit of the Cornell crew. We were glad to receive them. They or their compatriots will be welcome again. We shall not be inconsolable if on a future occasion the tables are turned."

The Sportsman will say: "The Leander crew are avenged. The Cornell crew had to take their punishment. We should be something more than human if we did not triumph. There were taunting cries here and there from the banks of 'Serve you right for yesterday,' and that, certainly, was the widespread feeling. It was sweet revenge to see Cornell wiped out in that decisive, almost contemptuous fashion. Bygones should be bygones. We can afford to forgive Cornell now, whereas, had they won in all stages, the least we could have felt would have been something like contempt for the tactics by which they won. As it is, no harm was done. They deserved the lesson they have been taught. To the credit of the Cornell crew be it said, some of them, on Tuesday, were eager to annul the row-over and make a race."

FROLIC COST FOUR LIVES

Two Women and Two Men Drowned in East River Off Market Street.

HEROIC EFFORTS TO RESCUE THEM

Michael O'Neill, One of Those Lost, Perished Trying to Save the Others—A Fifth May Have Drowned.

Two men and two women were drowned in the East River, off the pier at the foot of Market Street, at 9:30 o'clock last night. According to one witness, there was still another man drowned.

Of those whose lives were lost the name of but one is known—Michael O'Neill, twenty-two years old, a stereotyper, living at 136 Cherry Street.

It is the custom of young people living in the vicinity to enjoy the Summer evenings on the city piers. About twenty young men and young women were on Pier 37 last night Those who had money kept a plentiful supply of beer on hand, and about two-thirds of those on the pier were more or less intoxicated.

At the end of the pier, seated on the stringpiece, and facing the street, were two women and a man. The women were seated on either side of the man, who had his arms about their waists. Another man and woman were standing in front of them. The party of five were having a spirited conversation. Presently there began a frolic or scrimmage in jest, and in the scuffling the two women and the man who had been sitting on the stringpiece fell into the river.

In the confusion that followed, the other man and woman ran from the pier and have not been seen since.

A crowd gathered at the end of the wharf. In the water could be seen the struggling forms of the men and women being rapidly carried north by the strong flood tide.

Michael O'Neill was walking up and down the pier smoking a cigar as the four fell. He heard the splash and the cries for help, and without hesitating a moment threw away his hat and cigar and plunged after them from the end of the pier. The two women, one a pretty young girl in a red dress, and the other an older woman, were clinging fast to one of the men. None of them apparently could swim.

O'Neill swam straight to where the three were struggling. He seized one of the women by the hair, but the next moment the arms of the three clutched him and he was carried under the water.

Once his voice could be heard hoarsely shouting "Let me go and I'll save you!" but afterward no sound came except the splashing of the four as they struggled, the two women and their companion for safety, and O'Neill to rescue them.

O'Neill's cry had been heard at the shore end of the pier, where the Market Street bathhouse is situated. Michael Lane, of 66 Oliver Street and Richard Barnett of 62 Monroe Street, who had been chatting there, stopped to listen.

"There's somebody drowning," said Lane, and the two men ran at the top of their speed to the end of the pier. They could only see several forms struggling in the darkness, but without waiting to investigate, each threw off his shoes, coat, hat, and vest and sprang into the river. Both struck out together for O'Neill and the three persons he was trying to rescue.

For a moment it seemed as though O'Neill and the three holding to him would be saved. Lane was within ten strokes of them, swimming with the tide, when the swift stream obtained the mastery over O'Neill's efforts, and they sank beneath the water.

It appeared for a while as though Barnett would succumb, too. He felt himself being carried away, and shouted to Lane for assistance. Fortunately, there was a log floating down the stream, which, as his appeal was heard, was seen by his companion. Lane grabbed it, and ceasing his search for O'Neill and his companion, pushed it over to Barnett as the latter was about to give up his struggle in despair.

The two clung to it until help arrived. That was only a matter of a few seconds later, for "Tim" Plane, a boy, while the work of rescue had been so bravely tried, had run around to the bathhouse alongside the pier and told Michael Cronin, the keeper of the bath, of the struggle going on in the river. With Cronin was Michael Welch, bathhouse keeper, of 414 Water Street. The two men found a boat, and, leaping in, rowed out into the river in the direction of the voices of Lane and Barnett, whom they could now hear yelling for help.

They were nearly exhausted and were hardly able to scramble into the craft when it reached them at Pier 39, some sixty yards from the scene of the accident. The men rowed around, shouting, in order that no chance might be lost of saving the lives of O'Neill and the unfortunates whom he had tried to rescue. But no sound could be heard, and there was not a trace anywhere around of a floating body, so they were obliged to row in to the shore again.

Policeman Driscoll reached the scene as Barnett came to, being brought ashore. He took them to the station, with two witnesses, Bernard Friedmann and Timothy Plane. They told their story to the Sergeant.

The identity of the drowned persons, with the exception of O'Neill, was not known. No inquiries had been made for missing persons at the Madison Street Station by midnight.

"All I know about it," said Lane to a reporter for The New-York Times, "was that I heard a row over the end of the pier and then a splash in the water. As soon as I could I jumped over with the others. It was dark, and the tide was running strong. I couldn't make out any one in the water. I don't know who the women and man were."

Barnett told substantially the same story. Plane said he was playing a harmonica when he heard a cry from the end of the wharf, and with the others rushed to the end of the pier. He saw several people in the water, but could not say just how many.

Bernard Friedmann's account differed somewhat from the others.

"I saw the man and the women seated on the stringpiece," he said. "Another man and a woman, who were standing near them, appeared to be quarreling with them. Then there was a general row. The women and man on the pier tipped over into the water, and dragged the other man in with them. The woman ran away."

Pier 37, where the accident happened, is a public pier, under the control of the Dock Department, and, it is said, has no night watchman.

TO DEATH IN AN UNDERTOW.

William Valentine Drowned While Bathing with Dr. G. H. Hammond.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 10.—William Valentine, twenty-two years old, of Brooklyn, was drowned while bathing in the surf near Point Lookout about 5 o'clock this afternoon. Dr. G. H. Hammond, of this place, a brother-in-law of young Valentine, was with him, and had a narrow escape. He managed to reach the shore in an exhausted condition.

Young Valentine came here yesterday to spend his vacation with his sister, who was married to Dr. Hammond recently. Valentine was a traveling salesman, and this was his first vacation in two years.

Dr. Hammond owns a small sailboat, and this afternoon, accompanied by Valentine, started out for a sail on the Great South Bay. After cruising around for some time they disembarked at the outer beach, near the Point Lookout Life-Saving Station, intending to cross the beach and take a bath in the surf.

They met Capt. Rose of the station, and he advised them to sail about a mile further to the east, where they would find the surf much safer, the undertow at that point not being so strong as off the Life Saving Station. The men boarded the boat again, and continued to the place the Captain had mentioned. Leaving the boat at anchor, they walked across the bar of sand, and were soon in the surf.

They had been in but a short time when both were caught in the undertow and carried out to sea. Dr. Hammond is a very muscular man, and at first tried to assist his young companion, who was of much lighter build and not equal to the fight with the waves. The doctor, finding that he could not help Valentine, made a desperate effort to reach the shore, and succeeded only when he was about exhausted.

When he had recovered sufficiently to realize what had happened, he at once started to find his brother-in-law, but there was no trace of him. Dr. Hammond was so much overcome that it was some time before he could summon sufficient strength to dress and row out to the sailboat and return to this place.

Arriving here, he went at once to his home and told his wife of the sad ending of the sailing trip. Together they left here on the 5:30 o'clock train to-night to convey the news to the young man's parents, in Brooklyn. A watch will be kept along the ocean front for young Valentine's body, but it is feared that it will never be recovered.

Saw His Brother Drown.

James McGonnigal, twenty-eight years old, of 305 West Sixty-ninth Street, went to swim in the river at the foot of West Eighty-ninth Street, about 8 o'clock last night. His brother Hugh, eighteen years old, accompanied him. James had hardly gone a dozen feet out when he called out that he was sinking. Hugh called for help, but no one was near enough to aid him. Hugh could not swim, and his brother perished. The body was not recovered.

BROOKLYN BARBERS DEFEATED

Justice Brown Decides that the Collins Shaving Law Is Constitutional —Appeal to be made.

Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, yesterday decided that the so-called Collins law, which compels barbers in all places in the State except New-York and Saratoga to keep their shops closed Sunday, is constitutional. The decision was given in the case of Samuel Hobach of 14 Bond Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested June 8. The Justice says:

The power of the Legislature to prohibit all work on Sunday is not disputed. So far, therefore, as it forbids all persons engaging in the work of a barber after 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the law is valid. The argument that it is invalid rests upon the clause permitting the work of a barber to be performed in New-York and Saratoga on Sunday morning. This is said to be a class legislation, and in conflict with the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in that it abridges the privilege of barbers in the State outside of New-York and Saratoga, and denies to them the equal protection of the laws. It will be observed that, so far as the statute permits the business of a barber to be carried on on Sunday, it does so within certain defined localities, and within such localities all barbers are treated alike. Such a statute does not fall within the prohibition of the fourteenth amendment.

Upon its face it is not in conflict with any provision of the State Constitution. It is, however, argued that it is void because it discriminates in favor of certain localities, in that it permits a barber in New-York and Saratoga to engage in his business on Sunday, and denies this privilege to barbers in other parts of the State. The Legislature possesses the whole legislative power of the people, except as it is limited by the Constitution, and its authority is absolute and unlimited, unless restrained by the express restrictions of the Constitution. There is no provision of the Constitution which forbids the Legislature for enacting laws that are applicable to only a part of the State. On the contrary, the Constitution recognizes the power of the Legislature to pass local bills, and our volumes of laws are filled with statutes which apply only to portions of the State. In this respect there is no restriction upon the power of the Legislature to make criminal an act done elsewhere. And especially is this true of the class of laws which fall within the police power. Game laws, health laws, and local option laws are illustrative of this class.

The barbers will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

ALFARO'S GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED

More than Three-quarters of the Provinces of Ecuador Acknowledge Him.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, July 10.—Alfaro's Government has been recognized by twelve provinces, leaving only three to submit.

When the Puno left, July 7, about 5,000 men were being prepared to leave Guayaquil for the interior, more to follow if necessary. Otherwise all is quiet.

July 8, Alfaro sent a circular to the Diplomatic Corps at Quito announcing his having been freely chosen by the people as the Supreme Chief of the republic.

The seat of government will be temporarily at Guayaquil.

Domingo Annas has received an exequatur as Peruvian Consul General, and recognizes Alfaro's Government.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES OF OHIO BONDS

Z. T. Lewis of Urbana Said to Have Committed Heavy Frauds.

URBANA, Oh.o, July 10.—Z. T. Lewis, a banker and broker, doing business here and in Ansonia, has disappeared, and it is reported that he has floated forged bonds on which he has received between $100,000 and $150,000. Lewis gave a mortgage on his property Monday for $78,000. He disappeared Monday night.

Lewis's purchasing agent, James B. Steedman, says that Lewis had a large quantity of lithographed bonds of various Ohio cities and counties. There seems to be no doubt that Lewis kept up a system of making bogus bonds for more than a year. When last heard of he was in Michigan on his way to Canada. He has at least $10,000 with him.

SHOT HER RIVAL ON A STREET CAR

Mrs. Chaffin of Huntingdon Fatally Wounded Minnie Overall.

HUNTINGDON, West Va., July 10.—Mrs. Clarence Chaffin, the wife of a prominent east end citizen, probably fatally shot Minnie Overall, a young woman of bad reputation, to-night, in a street car. The shooting was the culmination of a scandal. Mrs. Chaffin fired three times, all the bullets taking effect in her victim's breast.

The street car was filled with passengers, who did nothing to prevent the shooting.

HEMPSTEAD GOLF CASE IS DISMISSED

Complainant Against Meadowbrook Hunt Club Members Fails to Appear.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 10.—The complaint against Sidney Dillon Ripley, James L. Kernochan, James F. D. Lanier, Thomas Hitchcock, and Frank Hitchcock of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club for playing golf on Sunday was dismissed to-day.

The complainant, Deputy Sheriff Joseph Smith, Jr., did not appear.

A petition for Smith's removal is in circulation.

Dr. J. A. Monell in Bloomingdale.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 10.—Dr. Joseph A. Monell of New-York City, who for years had a most lucrative practice in Greenwich Street, and whose home is 236 West Twenty-second Street, New-York, was to-day declared to be incompetent, because of senile dementia, to manage his affairs. His wife will administer upon his property, which is valued at $70,000. The doctor is seventy years old. He has a delusion that he is a victim of consumption. He was committed to Bloomingdale asylum.

Mr. Roosevelt Will Make a Speech.

Good Government Club G of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts will hold a public meeting to-night at its headquarters, 758 Eighth Avenue, to consider the course of the Police Department in enforcing the excise law and the city ordinances relating to sidewalk obstructions. President Roosevelt will be present and make a speech.

One Day a Week for Vacation.

LONG ISLAND CITY, July 10.—The Long Island Railroad Company has issued an order giving each of its employes one day's vacation each week during the Summer season.

Gov. Morton's Family at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 10.—The family of Gov. Morton of New-York arrived to-day.

HALL FLOOR GAVE WAY

Disaster at a Social Session of the Elks.

OVER SIXTY PERSONS HURT

Three Hundred Men and Women Fall a Distance of Fifteen Feet.

NO WARNING OF DANGER GIVEN

A Great Jollification Over Restored Harmony in the Order Rudely Interrupted.

TWELVE VICTIMS TAKEN TO THE HOSPITAL

Many Have Broken Legs and Arms—Some Are Injured Internally—One Fatally Hurt.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 10.—The social session of the Grand Lodge of Elks was in progress this evening in the Old Casino, at the corner of the Board Walk and Baltic Avenue, when two sections of the flooring gave way and three hundred men and women were thrown into the hole caused by the break in the floor.

The Injured.

Many were injured. One report has it that between sixty and seventy who were hurt were taken to hotels and homes of friends. Twelve are in the City Hospital. The list of injured, so far as it has been made up, follows:

ACKERMAN, PRESCOTT, Mount Holly, N. J.; leg broken.
ARMSTRONG, J. J., Exalted Ruler New-York Lodge; cut and bruised.
ARMSTRONG, Mrs. J. J.; severely bruised.
ARMSTRONG, Miss, ten years; cut and bruised.
BANBRIGHT, MONROE, New-York; both legs broken.
BOLTON, FRANK; badly injured.
COLVIN, Miss, Allegheny, Penn.; head cut and left limb bruised.
DIEMOND, ANTONIO, Philadelphia; compound fracture of leg.
DIEMOND, F. P.; internally injured.
DUFFEL, Mrs., Camden; sprained ankle.
DUKE, J. R., Joliet, Ill.; cut on head and face.
ECKMAN, J. L. T., Mount Holly; ankle broken.
EDAM PRESCOTT, Mount Holly, N. J.; leg broken.
FLEISCHMAN, Mrs., New-York; fractured knee.
FOLWELL, CHARLES, Camden; left leg broken.
FOOTE, H. C. M., Minneapolis; collar bone and arm broken.
FRIEDENTHAL, Miss C., New-York; slight internal injuries.
FRYE, Dr., Roanoke, Va.; leg crushed.
FRYE, LEOPOLD, Philadelphia; foot broken.
GLASSER, Mrs. R.; very seriously bruised.
GRANT, Horace, Orange; leg broken, head cut, bruised.
GUIST, GENE L. J.; rib broken.
HENNEY, Mrs.; leg bruised; teeth knocked out.
HUSTED, William E.; bruised.
JANSON, J. MELLVILLE, Camcross Theatre, Philadelphia; four cut; arm bruised.
JANSON, Mrs.; leg broken.
JAPPA, Mrs., New-York; bruised and shocked.
LAPROTH, FREDERICK, Camden; internally injured, probably fatally.
LECHNER, Mrs. John D., Camden; seriously injured.
LEE, Mr., Camden; internally injured.
LEE, Mrs. William; badly shaken up.
LITTLE, Mrs. Knox, Newburg, N. Y.; badly shaken up.
LIVESLEY, Mrs. R. A., East Liverpool, Ohio; leg mashed.
LOMBARD, C. R., Boston; feet mashed, arm fractured.
LONG, JAMES, Philadelphia; Internal Revenue Service; nose broken.
MINES, Mrs. WILLIAM W., Camden; arm broken.
MYERS, Mrs. C. B., Philadelphia; leg fractured.
NEILL, Mrs. F., Baltimore; severe internal injuries.
NEWBURY, J. M.; foot badly bruised.
ORR, BYRON W., editor Social Session; ankle sprained.
ORR, Mrs.; ankle injured.
PECHLIN, GEORGE J., Camden; leg mashed.
ROGERS, Mrs. MORRIS A.; badly bruised.
SHERIFF, C. F.; shoulder and knee badly bruised.
SHERIFF, Mrs. C. F.; left side injured.
THROUN, JOHN, Baltimore; severely cut in head.
TREADWELL, JAMES W., Past Exalted Ruler, Boston; seriously bruised.
WEBBER, Mrs. ANTON, Brooklyn; back injured.
WELLS, M. E., East Liverpool, Ohio; spine injured.
WILZMAN, FRANK; ankle fractured.
WOLF, Major; leg injured.

No one was killed in the accident, but it is feared that some of the victims are injured fatally.

The cause of the collapse of the floor was the breaking away of cross timbers from the upright timbers.

The sections which gave way were those nearest the centre of the big floor.

The festivities began about 9 o'clock, and were in full blast when the accident occurred. If there was any warning from the creaking timbers, the music and the talk and laughter drowned it.

The floor fell fifteen feet.

Matthew Detweiler of Harrisburg, who was the Grand Ruler of the Johnstown Grand Lodge, which rivaled the parent lodge, and which had been readmitted to the parent lodge a few hours before the accident, had just finished speaking, and the crowd had gathered about, some one making an impromptu speech on a floor, when suddenly there was a cracking sound, and the next instant the floor gave way.

The sections went down so suddenly that only those on the outside edges had time to leap to places of safety.

There was the greatest excitement. Hundreds rushed to the rescue, but cooler heads drove them back, as it was feared others would be borne down by the falling of other sections of the flooring.

The work of rescue commenced at once. The groans coming from the hole into which the people had fallen told the rescuers that many were injured.

At first those who were only slightly cut or bruised by their fall were taken out and allowed to walk away. After that those who needed help were cared for.

When the first feeling of panic had subsided the surviving Elks rushed to the rescue of their injured brothers and friends, indifferent to the danger that confronted them, as they did not know the instant the remainder of the pavilion might bury them beneath its ruins.

While the work of rescue was going on the lights on the first floor became extinguished and plunged the place into darkness.

Men ran to the car barn of the trolley road near by and obtained a number of headlights from the cars. These were most useful in assisting the work of the rescuers.

In the meantime people who were seated in the vicinity of the break found themselves in imminent danger of falling through the hole. Indeed, some were obliged to clutch the edge of the floor to keep themselves from going through.

Maurice A. Rogers, ex-President of the Senate of New-Jersey, and a member of the Camden Lodge, was seated by the side of his wife in the section that fell.

Mrs. Rogers was precipitated to the ground, sustaining only a nervous shock.

Mr. Rogers had both hands caught between two beams and hung suspended in the air until released by some one unknown.

An alarm of fire was turned in, but when the firemen arrived all the victims had been released from the wreck.

Before the arrival of the ambulances a number of omnibuses were pressed into service to carry away the wounded to their hotels or to the City Hospital.

It is said that several hundred of those who were in the hall when the social session opened noticed the vibration of the floor and left the hall, fearing that the great weight would lead to a collapse and the consequent injury of the merrymakers.

Among these cautious people were a number of members of the Camden lodge, prominent among whom were ex-Assemblyman William J. Thompson and County Clerk Robert J. Barber of Camden.

Fearing to create a panic, they quietly approached some members of visiting lodges and discussed with them the advisability of bringing the affair to a close, so as to relieve the floor of a portion of the weight.

While they were yet talking, the story runs, the crash came.

The disaster was a sad termination to a season of great jollification, the cause of which was the restoration of harmony in the order.

Peace had been restored in Elkdom. This had been effected at this morning's session of the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. The entire compromise agreement made yesterday between Detweiler, Hay, and the Board of Grand Trustees had been enthusiastically ratified by the Grand Lodge when it was read to-day.

The agreement provides that the constitution as amended in Atlantic City last year shall be submitted to subordinate lodges for ratification. Lodges instituted by the Jamestown body are to be considered regular. The two Punxsutawney lodges are ordered to be consolidated. Payment of per capita tax to whichever side is to be considered full satisfaction of that indebtedness. All suits are to be dismissed. All property and funds held by Messrs. Bechel, Smith, and Detweiler are to be surrendered, but the question of judgment indebtedness incurred is to be submitted to a special committee.

DOGS, LIKE WOLVES, PURSUED

Harry Hunt and a Companion Wounded by Four Savage Animals—Had to Drive for Their Lives.

JERSEY CITY, July 10.—Harry Hunt of 54 Pearsall Avenue tells a story of escape from four big dogs that sounds like a tale of adventure with wolves. He drove to Paterson last Sunday with a young woman. They returned by way of Arlington.

This side of Arlington is a factory, which, nights and Sundays, is guarded by several mastiffs and bulldogs. Four of the dogs made an attack on Hunt, his companion, and the horse.

A dog sprang at the horse's neck, and drew blood. The three other dogs jumped at the occupants of the wagon, tearing their garments and lacerating their arms and hands. Hunt whipped his horse into a run, and used the butt end of the whip in fighting off the dogs.

The dogs pursued them until within sight of the meadow shops. When Hunt and his friend reached home, they were nearly exhausted, their hands were badly bitten, and their clothing was in shreds.

The matter has been brought to the attention of the county authorities.

BOLIVIA SENDS AN ULTIMATUM TO PERU

Twenty-four Hours Given in Which to Comply With Demands.

LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 10.—The trouble between Bolivia and Peru growing out of the offenses claimed to have been committed by Peruvians against the persons and property of Bolivians during the late civil war in Peru, threatens to become serious.

Bolivia has sent to Peru an ultimatum demanding satisfaction for these offenses.

Peru is given twenty-four hours in which to answer the ultimatum.

The Whisky Trust Property.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Word was received here from Indianapolis to-day by counsel for the Whisky Trust Reorganization Committee that Judge Baker had confirmed the decree of sale of the property as far as Indiana is concerned. Levy Mayer started to-night for Cincinnati, where he will ask Judge Taft to enter a similar decree to-morrow. The United States Court of Appeals adjourned to-day without having been asked to take any steps toward an appeal for the Greenhut-Morris interests of the trust. The next session of the court will be in October. The property will be formally turned over to the Reorganization Committee Aug. 9.

Going to the North Woods.

ROME, N. Y., July 10.—Ex-President Harrison and his private secretary will go into the North Woods on Saturday and take possession of Doll's Camp, First Lake, Fulton Chain. Later on Mrs. McKee and the other ladies of the party will join them. The party expect to remain in camp until October. Guide D. F. Sperry will have them in charge. Great preparations are being made to receive the ex-President in a patriotic manner. The steamboats on the Chain will be decorated with the National colors, and on Saturday evening there will be a grand illumination and display of fireworks.

An Eagle Shot in Rotterdam.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 10.—Ex-Congressman Simon J. Schermerhorn of Rotterdam, while in his grove

ment. Mayor Strong's attitude on the Sunday-closing law, backed by the vigorous policy of Commissioner Roosevelt, has set them against the Mayor. At the beginning of his administration they understood that he would use his discretion in enforcing the law, and, while the union keeps steadily in mind the excise issue in considering candidates for the Legislature in the coming campaign, it does not take with any great degree of kindness to the present attitude of the administration.

The legislative candidates and their ideas as to "personal liberty," meaning thereby their views as to the sumptuary laws, will be the question of prominence in determining the attitude of the union.

The union is composed of an intelligent and substantial class of citizens, who are after what they believe they are entitled to have, and its members, moreover, know the Republican methods of making campaign promises on the excise question. There is almost an entire new battle in sight in city politics over the excise question.

In some of the Senate districts, notably the Eighteenth, Fourteenth, and Twentieth, they are strong. They have nearly, if not quite, the controlling vote. United with either party, they can determine results.

If Tammany reorganizes under the management of a representative committee, the support of the German-American Reform Union would not be unexpected.

Tammany's Loss Last Year.

How great was the loss to Tammany Hall's vote because of the union of forces last year?

Precise information is not to be had. The voters who, under ordinary conditions, would have voted for the Tammany candidate, but who did vote otherwise last year, have had no opportunity to stand up and be counted. Something, however, may be learned from comparisons. In 1895 the registration was 265,908, and there were cast for Candidates Fitch and Robinson for Controller a total of 227,536 votes; in 1894 the registration was 308,401, and there were cast for Candidates Strong and Grant for Mayor a total of 262,901 votes. The percentage of vote to registration was, accordingly, not widely different.

In 1893 there were normal conditions in the political field; that is to say, the two parties had straight tickets and there were no special reasons why each should not poll its "off year" vote. Mr. Fitch was popular among the German-Americans. He undoubtedly drew some votes from German Republicans. There was a falling off from his vote last year of nearly 40,000 votes, which may be put down as the Democratic loss, because of the Union ticket. Republicans have claimed they cast 110,000 of the votes which elected Mr. Strong. They would give the union of forces only about 35,000 Democratic votes. Now, comparing the vote which Mr. Fitch received with that which Mr. Grant received, and remembering that exact mathematics is impossible in any such computation, the result may be taken as indicating the Democratic loss last year.

Here are the figures by Assembly districts:

Assembly District.	Fitch, in 1895.	Grant in 1894.
First	3,578	4,150
Second	11,214	4,870
Third	7,426	3,003
Fourth	6,237	3,312
Fifth	6,581	3,103
Sixth	5,414	3,69
Seventh	5,874	3,787
Eighth	6,898	4,309
Ninth	5,697	4,475
Tenth	4,016	4,117
Eleventh	2,625	1,967
Twelfth	5,414	3,932
Thirteenth	4,732	4,128
Fourteenth	6,443	4,625
Fifteenth	4,377	3,579
Sixteenth	4,653	4 173
Seventeenth	3,347	3,252
Eighteenth	3,822	3,800
Nineteenth	4,463	4,039
Twentieth	3,178	2,859
Twenty-first	2,967	2,265
Twenty-second	3,981	3,206
Twenty-third	3,918	3,061
Twenty-fourth	4,235	3,546
Twenty-fifth	3,846	3,169
Twenty-sixth	5,016	4,371
Twenty-seventh	4,846	3,941
Twenty-eighth	3,851	3,481
Twenty-ninth	5,104	3,516
Thirtieth	3,087	2,985
Total	147,329	108,907

In 1883 Mr. Robinson, the Republican candidate for Controller, had 80,207, giving Mr. Fitch 67,122 plurality.

WORK ON HAND FOR TAMMANY.

Opposition to Old Leaders Has Brought Quarrels.

Tammany has kept its various Assembly district organizations in fairly good condition, much better, in fact, than was expected after the defeat of November. But Tammany as a whole has a great amount of work to do before it will be ready to take the field in this Fall's campaign.

As showing the work that must be done in the reorganization, bickering and Assembly district quarrels have begun owing to opposition to old leaders, who are anxious to retain their power, and the ambitions of others who desire to become leaders.

Within the last few weeks the fact has been impressed on the men who are looked upon as the tentative leaders of the central organization that much trouble will result if each Assembly district is not allowed to settle its own affairs without outside interference, to determine who shall represent it in the Executive Committee or the Committee of Sixty, and be its so-called "leader." If Tammany is to be reorganized as a part of the Democratic party in the State and nation, and not simply as an organization for the purposes of getting local offices, the majority must rule in each Assembly district as well as everywhere else.

No More One-Man Power.

There is a growing spirit among the Tammany men that will resent any more one-man power in the organization. No less an authority than Richard Croker said after his retirement from the leadership that the responsibility of conducting such an organization should not be put upon one man, and that in his case it had been forced into a position that made it necessary for him to attend to the details.

More liberty in making district nominations will be insisted on this year by the Democrats in the various Assembly districts, and it is not probable that the usual dictation from Tammany Hall will be noticed.

Tammany's plans are still incomplete, but there is enough known already to indicate the general outline of its policy for this Fall.

In the first place, the primary elections must be held.

After the 35 Assembly districts are fully organized, it is now proposed to appoint a committee of 100 representative Democrats like William C. Whitney, Frederic R. Coudert, E. Ellery Anderson, Perry Belmont, and F. P. Olcott to act as an Advisory Committee in bringing about harmony in the Democratic Party in this city. This idea was suggested by ex-Mayor Grant in an interview in April, and it met with a great deal of favor. It would make Tammany a part of the Democratic Party in State and Nation, instead of allowing it to remain purely a local office-seeking institution.

Will Make Overtures for Union.

Another very important part of the plan of Tammany is to make overtures for a union with other Democratic forces in the city, mainly the German-American Democrats and the New-York State Democrats.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Supplied under Royal Warrants to Her Majesty the Queen of England, and to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

State Democrats. The Tammany men contend that their organization cast 108,907 votes for Grant and Hill, that Hill's vote in the county was 127,088, and that this shows that only 18,181 Democrats outside of Tammany voted for Hill, and that, consequently, an equal division of the seats in the State Convention would not be fair. As a mere matter of proportion, it would not be fair, but other things will enter into the settlement of this question this year.

The real strength of the State Democracy is not easily determinable. Some contend that the difference between Mr. Hill's vote and Mr. Grant's vote—18,181—is a fair measure of the organization's voting strength. Others say that to this should be added the 9,023 votes cast for Everett P. Wheeler, the independent Democratic candidate for Governor, and that its strength is, therefore, 27,220 votes. The latter figures give the organization a greater strength than most of the politicians give it.

Estimates of Tammany's Strength.

The present strength of Tammany is also conjectural, but its leaders insist that it has held almost all the 109,000 votes cast for Mr. Grant last year, and that it has made large gains from among the German-Americans. The truth is that the organization has lost some of its strength, and has gained strength in some quarters. It will be seen later how the losses and gains balance.

In upper east-side districts like the old Twenty-fourth, now the Thirtieth, a very large percentage of the voters are German-Americans, and from these districts come reports of many changes in the direction of Tammany. It is in districts like these that the agitation over the excise laws will tell most heavily in the next campaign. The "liberal-laws" people are strong in them, and they will be likely to vote the Democratic ticket. This will have a great effect, especially on the contests for the Senate and the Assembly.

Tammany leaders now say that the Democrats are certain to win 10 out of the 12 city Senate districts. They concede the Fifteenth Senate District to the Republicans and probably the Nineteenth, but they are now figuring that the Nineteenth will be a close district. Tammany will do all that it can to get the German-American vote for its ticket this year, and candidates satisfactory to them will be chosen in several of the Senate and Assembly districts. If a union is effected with the State Democracy, the Senate and Assembly district nominations will be divided on the lines of the agreement.

Confident of Winning.

The Tammany men are very confident that there will be a union, and that the Democrats will sweep the city.

When asked yesterday how he regarded the prospects, Lawrence Delmour said:

"As matters stand now, if the election were this week, the Democrats would win by from 50,000 to 60,000 plurality."

Among the Tammany leaders who were interviewed by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday the opinion was general that the plan of postponing the primaries until August would be adopted at to-day's meeting of the Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, without substantial opposition.

Ex-Register John Reilly said he would not offer any opposition to the plan. Mr. Reilly said things were looking very satisfactory for Tammany and the Democracy just now.

"Let all Democrats who believe in their party pull together this year, and we will not only help the party in this city, but we will render it a great benefit throughout the State and country. I believe in inviting all Democrats to join with us," he said.

Several leaders were asked whether there would be any more so-called "boss rule" in Tammany, and they gave it as their opinion that the day for one man power had gone by. In very great organization, however, there would always be some one who would be regarded as a leader in a greater or less degree. Speaking of the possibilities of the future, Mr. Reilly spoke in warm terms of the abilities of ex-Mayor Grant, and praised him heartily for the way in which he stood up for Tammany Hall in the last campaign. Time was when Mr. Reilly and Mr. Grant were not on the best of terms. Mr. Reilly's remarks show that the ex-Register is one of those who mean business when he says harmony. Mr. Reilly has not hesitated to criticise things in Tammany that did not strike him as being right. He is evidently well satisfied now that things will be shaped properly.

The Democratic list of Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks will be arranged for at to-day's meeting. The committee will also attend to other routine business, and will, in all probability, postpone the calling of the primaries until the second week in August.

The Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy met last night at its headquarters, in West Twenty-third Street, and referred the matter of calling the primaries to its sub-committee, with instructions to report in two weeks. Neither Chairman Charles S. Fairchild nor Vice Chairman Francis M. Scott was present, and ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner was selected as temporary Chairman. John A. Henneberry was Secretary. There was no discussion of plans for the campaign of this year.

PLANS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

What Will Be Done Made Problematical by the Present Fight.

The Republican war is at such a stage that no one can predict what the party will do. Chairman Lauterbach of the regular organization has been quoted as declaring there will be no union ticket. It will be a straight party affair from this time on. On the other hand, William Brookfield says that any one who thinks the non-partisan idea in municipal government and in practical politics is over is mistaken. He is in favor of keeping up the fight. He is as emphatic against Platt now as he was against Croker last year.

Mr. Brookfield Expects Union.

"I have seen Chairman Lauterbach's declaration that the Republicans will run a straight ticket this Fall, and have nothing more to do with the organizations which joined together in the last campaign," said Mr. Brookfield to a reporter for The New-York Times. "Mr. Lauterbach has assumed the rôle of the 'easy boss' with very short practice if he pretends to speak for the Republican Party in this city after having been Chairman of the County Committee less than six months.

"I believe the balance of the Republican Party will have something to say on this question, and there will be a union of the forces that were in favor of good government last year.

"I was recently asked if this would not mean that there would be three tickets in the field, and I said 'Yes, and what will be the result?' The third, or union, ticket will be elected, and we will defeat Tammany and the Platt men at one blow. Like Saul and Jonathan, Croker and Platt will be 'in death not divided,' and we will bury them in the same grave."

The Republican organization is not quite so sure of the new Senate districts, as it thought it was going to be when the new Constitution was made last year. The leaders in the organization have been giving more time to estimates of their chances of winning control in their factional fight than anything else. They claim the Fifteenth and Nineteenth Senate Districts surely. These lie on the west of Lexington Avenue and north of Fourteenth Street, and include the present brownstone districts. They have hopes of the Twenty-first, which lies north of the Harlem River.

In casting about for possible votes outside of the strict party lines, they look to the Germans, and see little hope. Some have adopted a line of argument with the latter which includes the attitude of Gov. Morton on the excise question.

"Come with us," they say to the Germans, "and we will pledge ourselves to give you more liberal excise laws. We will at least pass something which Gov. Morton will sign, whereas, if you unite with the Democrats, you are in danger of securing no change, for Democrats would enact such a law that the Governor would veto it."

It is doubtful if this line of argument will prove effective.

Good Government Club Plans.

The Good Government Clubs have a programme which has yet to be developed. It has been proposed by some of them that they get into the field early, and nominate candidates for the city offices and for the Supreme bench, hoping to select men who will be indorsed by one or both of the other parties.

The Council of the clubs has been "drifting" from the administration. Resolutions have been passed criticising Mayor Strong for his course in selecting important officers within his gift, and while the Council and the clubs holds to the same theories of municipal government as before, its part in the union under the Committee of Seventy is effectually terminated.

The clubs recognize the importance of the excise question and the part it is likely to play in the selection of candidates for the Legislature. Preble Tucker, the Secretary of the Council, in a declaration in The Good Government Club Bulletin, said:

The extraordinary proposition advanced by some of those who sought to dissuade the Mayor from enforcing the Sunday closing law, to the effect that laws which were obnoxious to a community should not be enforced by the authorities of that community, or, at best, should be only lightly or discriminatingly enforced, is, of course, not worthy of serious discourse.

So long as we permit the Legislature at Albany to interfere in our domestic affairs and legislate upon such purely local questions as the right to sell liquor or any other commodity on Sunday, we have no right to complain. Last year an attempt was made to induce the Legislature to pass a bill which, among other provisions, provided that the question of Sunday opening in this city should be left to the people of this city. Where, then, were the politicians and other gentlemen who are now loudly crying out against the injustice and hardships imposed upon the "poor man" by the Mayor and police in enforcing the law? Why did they not employ their eloquence in an attempt at least to obtain the passage of this bill, or some similar measure? The answer is only too obvious. A determined and persistent demand by the voters of this city for a larger measure of home rule cannot be ignored by either political party in the Legislature. This demand once granted, the much vexed question of Sunday closing will be settled at the polls, in accordance with the wishes of the majority. Local self-government for our cities is no empty cry. It is based upon the practical truth that outside interference with what are purely local concerns is contrary to justice and reason, and is inconsistent with a truly democratic form of government.

The only fair way is to allow each city to make its own excise regulations. The next Legislature must be induced to see this, and candidates offering themselves for election to the Senate and Assembly next November should be pledged to vote, if elected, for a measure of home rule containing this privilege.

The O'Brien Democrats have no definite programme as to the ticket they will support in the coming campaign. Ex-Sheriff O'Brien, leader of the organization, says the work which it was intended to do when the union of forces was made last year has been accomplished.

The Steckler Democracy has unbounded confidence in Mayor Strong. It has stood up to his non-partisan platform, and has made fewer attempts at party building than any other of the allied organizations. The industry with which the organization has worked to secure for ex-Judge Alfred Steckler a place on the bench is still manifested. The loyalty of the organization which is held together by personal ties is one of the unique things in city politics.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Litigation over the Staten Island Shore Front Line.

NEWARK, N. J., July 10.—The case of the Staten Island Shore Front Railroad was spread before Vice Chancellor Emery and the court this morning in the Chancery Chambers. Three prominent men were asked to give an accounting of lands, stocks, and cash which, it was alleged, had been in their hands. John Kean, Jr., the Union County Republican statesman, was the principal defendant. The names of the late John Kean, Sr., and Col. James Moore were given as persons being interested with him. They were represented by Frank Bergen.

Alfred S. Brown of New-York and James R. English of Elizabeth appeared for Waldo Danforth and Seth B. Ryder, executors of the estate of the late Edward G. Brown, formerly of Elizabeth. The plaintiffs' bill set forth that on Oct. 16, 1872, James Moore sold a three-eighths interest in the Staten Island Shore Front Road, including property and everything that went with the operation of the line, to John Kean and Edward G. Brown. Brown, it is claimed, managed the property until March, 1886, when he died. Soon afterward his will was filed, naming the plaintiffs in the suit as his executors. The latter allege that they tried to get the share of the road belonging to the estate of Mr. Brown, but were informed that a purchaser for the property had been found in the Staten Island Belt Line Company.

It was agreed by all concerned that the consideration should be $100,000, which was to be paid to John Kean, Jr., as trustee, the latter, so it is said, having been instructed to deduct from the sum his reasonable charges for acting as trustee, and then pay to John Kean, James Moore, and the executors of the Brown estate the respective amounts found to be due them as debts.

The conveyance was made in September, 1887, and the consideration was $100,000 first mortgage bonds of the purchasing company, $180,000 in common par, $180 of stock on which $1,910 had been paid, and $2,810 in cash. It is set forth that the cash was turned over to John Kean, Jr., as trustee. A few days later the former joint owners agreed to sell all the stock and bonds to Beasley & Co., of Newark, for $50,000, the bonds to be held by Mr. Moore as custodian until Beasley & Co. should have paid over the money in installments, which were to run from $800 to $8,000. It was agreed that upon each payment Mr. Moore should transfer the corresponding value of stock and bonds.

The bill alleges that this agreement was not carried out, and it charges Mr. Moore with violating his trust by surrendering bonds and stocks to the value of $12,000, for which he received only promissory notes signed by Beasley & Co. In June, 1892, Mr. Moore and Mr. Kean assigned the balance of the bonds and stock, over $150,000 worth, at par value, to one Graves for $10,000. Of this sum, $5,000 was paid in cash to John Kean, Jr., and after deducting $5,000 a promissory note was accepted.

The prayer in conclusion is made that John Kean, Jr., and Mr. Moore be charged with the amounts above set forth, and that the former to be compelled to pay to the executors of Edward G. Brown, deceased, the $13,157.43 alleged to have been advanced, and the latter's three-eighths share of the proceeds of the sale of the road. It is denied by Mr. Kean, Sr., and Mr. Moore that they ever agreed to advance the money claimed by Mr. Brown's executors. Their investments were made on purely business principles, and it was insinuated that the road had been improperly handled if such a deficiency existed, as alleged. The case will occupy another day.

New Coal Road in West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Notwithstanding strikes and other mining troubles, the development of the vast coal beds of West Virginia is progressing rapidly. Major Jed Hotchkiss of Staunton, Va., one of the largest coal operators of West Virginia, who is now in the city, says that "the new railroad, the Chesapeake and Western, which will connect the tidewaters of Virginia with the coal beds of West Virginia, is being built as rapidly as men and money can push it. It will start from Matthias Point, on the Potomac, and proceeding west, pass through Fredericksburg, thence to Orange, or a point near there; thence to Elkton, on the Norfolk and Western, and thence to Harrisonburg, on the Baltimore and Ohio; from there to Bridgewater, on the North River, through the North Mountains westward to Monterey, and from there to the great coking coal fields of the Gauley Basin, with a terminus at some point on the Ohio River.

"It will thus traverse a great belt of unoccupied country, between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Chesapeake and Ohio systems, and the entire length of the road will be something over 300 miles."

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Notice is given by the Reorganization Committee of the Valley Railway Company of Ohio, appointed under the agreement of Feb. 28, 1895, that, with the consent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, it has made a modification of the plan of reorganization by increasing the 4 per cent. 100-year guaranteed gold bonds from $5,500,000 to $6,000,000, and has filed a copy of the modification with the Mercantile Trust Company.

—The latest development in the Texas passenger rate war is the announcement from the Houston, East and West Texas Line that it has withdrawn its cut rates to the East via Cincinnati, and will base its rates on St. Louis to points east-bound. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas has announced a round-trip rate at one fare from Dallas to St. Louis.

—Judge Allen entered a decree in the United States Court in Springfield, Ill., yesterday, ordering a sale of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad within four weeks from date of publication. The sale is to be made under foreclosures by the Mercantile, Central, and Metropolitan Trust Companies of New-York.

—A dispatch from Bucyrus, Ohio, says that negotiations are in progress looking to the rehabilitation of the defunct Columbus, Lima and Milwaukee Railroad. New-York and Lima capitalists are said to be concerned, with the prospects favorable for the early completion of the road.

—The West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad, in which Stephen B. Elkins, Richard Kerens, and ex-Senator Davis are interested, is to be extended to connect with the Chesapeake and Western in Highland or Pocahontas County, West Va.

—John G. Jenkins has resigned as a Director of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, and at a meeting of the Directors held last Tuesday Col. Timothy S. Williams was elected in Mr. Jenkins's place.

—Col. F. K. Hain, Vice President and General Manager of the Manhattan Railway Company, has gone to Chicago to examine the electric motor on the elevated roads there.

ROSS THE SHOOTING KING

Schuetzen Fest Closed with the Award of Costly Honor Prizes.

EHRET $1,500 CUP GOES TO SCHUSTER

Three of The Times Silver Wreaths Go to San Francisco, Two to Brooklyn, One to New-York.

HONOR FOR THE MANAGERS OF THE FEST

Splendid Success Financially and Socially—Marksmen Want to Come Here Again in 1898.

The Schuetzen Fest came to a successful close yesterday, with the award of prizes and accompanying ceremonies. The officers in charge of the shooting portion of the festival had been actively employed for the preceding twenty-four hours computing the scores and making the measurements of the bull's-eyes, and when their work was finished, the successful sharpshooters received their richly deserved trophies. The list was a very large one, which entailed much labor and time.

The result was that the distribution of prizes did not begin until 2 o'clock, and the victors of the target of honor Columbia contest took the entire afternoon in making their selections from the donations for this competition. The names of the winners were read off in their relative positions, and each in turn stepped up to the tables containing the trophies in the mammoth dance hall, and made his selection from the stock remaining. The hall was overcrowded with spectators, who gave each of the prize winners a hearty greeting as he entered the inclosure reserved for the distribution.

The Ehret Cup.
Won by F. P. Schuster of San Francisco.

The gift of the highest intrinsic value was the colossal beaker, presented by George Ehret. This prize, having a value of $1,500, was captured by F. P. Schuster, of San Francisco, who stood second on the list. All of the presents of high value were chosen in quick order, and the cash donations also disappeared rapidly. The system was superb, although its operation required considerable time.

The man having the highest points had first choice, and the next on the list was not announced until the leader had made his selection, and it had been recorded by President William V. Weber and Recording Secretary Fritz Baumann.

As a result, everything moved without a single conflict or dissatisfaction. After the list of the honor targets had been disposed of the cash prizes which the Schuetzenbund had offered were placed in the proper hands. These prizes ranged from $1,000 up into the thousands, and ranged from $500 and $300 to $2 each for the contests. Each target carried with it on an average over $1,200 in cash prizes.

The next ceremony was the awarding of The New-York Times's six record prizes, one for each contest. As President Weber arose on the platform with one of the Times's laurel wreaths in his hand, a tumultuous outburst of applause followed. When the President announced that he took particular pleasure in acting for The Times in this matter, he was again interrupted by stormy plaudits. In his brief address, Mr. Weber said that the Schuetzenbund felt extremely grateful to The New-York Times for the liberality it had extended in its columns as well as in its gifts.

The trophies, with the names of the winners and their records engraved upon the scroll, were then handed to George Heinl, who received two, and Adolph Strecker, both of San Francisco; F. C. Ross and William Vorbach of Brooklyn, and Gus Zimmermann of New-York. As each of the champions received the trophy he was heartily cheered, and there was no discrimination as to townspeople or strangers.

As a close to this part of the programme President Weber offered three cheers—or, rather, as he put it, "Der New-York Times ein drefaches, Hoch!"—which were vociferously responded to by the riflemen and spectators combined.

After a short intermission the coronation of the shooting king, F. C. Ross, was proceeded with. The laurel wreath was placed on the head of the winner of this high honor by Miss Katie Zimmermann, who delivered an appropriate address in an effective style before the coronation. Miss Zimmermann acted her part as if she had had long experience in this field, and the audience had no opportunity of discovering the fact that this was her first attempt at anything of such an order.

Plaudits and congratulations for the fortunate possessor of the handsome King's medal were continued until the time of his departure from Glendale Park.

A potenate of a monarchical government could not have received more honors than did Mr. Ross from the moment the laurel wreath was placed upon his head and the King's medal was attached to his coat.

The sharpshooters looked upon the day, aside from the prize awards, as one for expressions of farewells and delight at the successful outcome of the schuetzen fest.

Miss Clara Bonné of the Germania Theatre, who had endeared herself to the Scheutzen guild by her clever portrayal of the Schuetzen Liesl in the parade, was properly remembered by the visiting and local sharpshooters. Maggie Epstein received a number of souvenirs from the Western delegations as evidence of her popularity with the riflemen. Mrs. Koenig, wife of the proprietor of Glendale Park, also came in for her share of tokens, and Proprietor Koenig was frequently cheered for his hospitable treatment to the strangers.

The recipients of the most compliments were the officers who had accomplished the task, unprecedented in America, of making a mammoth schuetzen fest not only self-sustaining, but one of the most enjoyable festivals ever held in this country. President Weber was overwhelmed with congratulations, and flattering epithets for his masterly executive ability, and the consensus of opinion was that he should be elected President of the National Schuetzenbund for life. It surely would be a difficult task to find a President who would fill the position as ably as he has done. Vice Presidents Lorenz Zeller, Henry Offermann, A. Richter, and C. H. Rehm, and Secretaries Fritz Baumann, Charles F. Roedel, and Henry J. Behrens, and Treasurer George H. Wehrenberg, as well as the shooting masters and all committeemen were given abundant credit for the particular efficiency in their respective capacities.

The enthusiasm of the sharpshooters is not to be wondered at when it is taken into consideration that this is the first time a National schuetzen fest has been held in the United States. And, contrary to many prophecies, the fest was a financial success in addition to its magnificent social features, despite an overdose of rainy days, which necessitated the extension of the tournament several days.

This result is almost entirely due to the superb work of the men in charge, who have toiled arduously for more than a year for this Schuetzen Fest and engineered the project to success, such as even no similar event in the European countries, where they are given regularly, has achieved.

Among the prize winners were a number who had visited Germany and England on several occasions, and these are authority for the statement that as pleasant and as grand a sharpshooters' tournament they have never attended as the one which closed yesterday. So unanimous is this impression that the delegates from outside cities have expressed a wish that New-York will consent to pilot the next Schuetzen Fest in 1898, and that the present officers acquiesce to the wish of the members and allow their names to be used for re-election.

THE LUCKY PRIZE WINNERS.

Scores of the Men Who Did Good Work at the Targets.

The official list of the prize winners and their scores are:

TARGETS OF HONOR.

Target of Honor Columbia.—Prizes, $500, $300, $200, and honorary prizes.

William Vorbach, Williamsburg S. G.	24	23	25—72
F. B. Schuster, San Francisco S. V.	22	25	24—71
J. Businfield, Lawrence R. C.	22	24	24—70
Ike Finch, Zettler R. C.	23	24	23—70
G. Gregor, Luetzow R. C.	23	20	25—68
D. B. Faktor, San Francisco S. V.	23	21	24—68
R. Barton, Bridgeport S. V.	22	23	23—68
D. Chatt, Greenville R. C.	23	21	23—67
G. Homrighausen, Newark S. G.	24	21	22—67
Michael Dorrier, Zettler R. C.	22	24	21—67
John Young, Greenpoint R. C.	24	22	21—67
D. B. Mueller, New-York Central S. C.	18	23	25—66
W. Koch, New-York Central S. C.	21	20	25—66
A. H. Merriman, Bridgeport S. V.	24	17	25—66
Joseph Hennes, S. V. Centrum, Passaic	24	17	25—66
M. Gindele, Cincinnati R. C.	21	22	23—66
A. F. Bardwell, Springfield S. A.	23	21	22—66
R. Zoch, Miller R. C.	24	22	20—66
A. Brann, Hudson R. C.	24	22	20—66
J. Coppersmith, Newark S. G.	24	22	20—66
A. C. Wheeler, Bridgeport S. V.	24	25	17—66
W. H. Watts, Columbia R. C., Sac.	23	20	23—66
A. H. Pape, San Francisco S. V.	19	23	23—65
W. M. Farrow, Morgantown R. C.	23	19	23—65
H. Block, Independent S. C., St. Louis	24	19	22—65
G. W. Joiner, Zettler R. C.	20	24	21—65
George Schlicht, Miller R. C.	20	24	21—65
Gus Zimmermann, Independent New-York S.	24	24	20	21—65
F. B. Grimm, Bridgeport S. V.	21	24	20—65
Reinhold Busse, New-York City S.	22	23	20—65
R. Schulenberg, Williamsburg S. G.	23	24	18—65
J. R. Miller, Morgantown R. C.	25	22	18—65
A. Sieben, Columbia R. C., San Francisco	17	23	24—64
W. Krummsick, Zettler R. C.	17	24	23—64
Charles Pletz, New-York Central S.	22	23	19—64
L. W. Jones, Morgantown R. C.	18	24	22—64
W. A. Hicks, Heidenreich R. C.	19	23	22—64
W. Hayes, Newark S. G.	19	23	22—64
A. Steuber, Hudson R. C.	19	23	22—64
J. A. Boyle, Zettler R. C.	20	22	22—64
H. M. Pope, Hartford S. V.	23	19	22—64
William Hazenzahl, Cincinnati R. C.	24	23	17—64
P. A. Groneberg, New-York City S.	24	23	17—64

Winners of the minor prizes were:

Jenatz Martin, Elite S. C.; E. Richter, Wawosa R. C.; P. C. Watts, Newark S. G.; R. Gregor, Luetzow R. C.; G. Helm, San Francisco S. V.; A. Begerow, Newark S. G.; R. Gute, Greenpoint R. C.; O. C. Boyce, Excelsior R. C.; F. Simon, Ind. N. Y. S. C.; L. P. Hansen, Excelsior R. C.; Julius Link, Jr., A. S. C.; Wommacher, Harlem Ind. S. C.; August J. Christen, N. Y. S. C.; H. E. Tuck, Lawrence R. C.; W. A. Roos, N. Y. Central S. C.—63 each.

L. Buss, Empire R. C.; A. Gfeller, Ind. S. St. Louis; Engelbert, Ind. N. Y. S. C.; Max Mogg, Baldwinsville R. C.; J. A. Wagner, N. Y. S. G.; A. A. Stillman, Baldwinsville R. C.; J. A. Wagner, N. Y. S. G.; W. Henessey, Excelsior R. C.; Rebhan, Hudson R. C.; A. Lanzendorf, Brooklyn City S. C.; Fred C. Roos, Williamsburg S. G.; C. Boag, Greenville R. C.; G. Niemoeller, D. A. S. G.—62 each.

L. Engleston, Baldwinsville R. S.; Henry Henry Zimmer, D. A. S. G.; Stephen J. Lyons, Zettler R. C.; L. Schmidt, Hoboken Independent S. C.; H. Walter, Empire R. C.; Debos Eggleston, Baldwinsville R. C.; Henry Holges, Zettler R. C.; G. D. Wiegmann, Zettler R. C.; F. H. Schofield, Bridgeport S. V.; G. W. Lotz, Independent S. C., Brooklyn; C. J. Dalley, Baldwinsville R. C.; David Crocker, New-York R. C.; C. Hutch, Hudson R. C.; J. B. Jones, Pittsburg R. C.—61 each.

E. A. Range, New-York City S. C.; W. Dalton, Heidenreich R. C.; J. G. Dillon, Philadelphia S. V.; E. Fischer, Hoboken S. C.; W. H. Robidoux, Greenville R. C.; L. Enders, Heidenreich R. C.; G. W. Graff, Hudson R. C.; D. Wangenheim, Miller R. C.; C. G. Zettler, Jr., Empire R. C.; G. Alpers, San Francisco; S. V. D. Meersse, New-York Central S. C.; Emil Berckmann, Hoboken Ind. S. C.; H. Mahlenbrock, Hudson R. C.; Franz Mayer, New-York Ind. S. C.; C. E. Tayntor, Newark S. G.; J. N. Rothwell, Pittsburg R. C.; H. Neumann, Miller Rifle C.; Carl Fraenkle, D. A. S. G.; E. T. Stephens, Springfield S. S.; V. Rapp, Jr., St. Louis Ind. S.; Anton Klein, Zettler R. C.—60 each.

P. Feigel, N. Y. S. C.; J. R. Hard, Zettler R. C.; A. Meyns, Hoboken Ind. S. C.; Charles Reien, D. A. S. G.; W. F. Channing, Excelsior R. C.; G. Purkess, Greenville R. C.; Emil F. Kolb, Philadelphia S. V.; Otto Heintz, D. A. S. G.; M. Ficken, N. Y. Central S. C.; E. T. Travis, Philadelphia S. V.; P. F. Schmitt, N. Y. Central S. C.; C. Neugebauer, Freitag R. C.; Fred Schmidt, N.Y. S. C.; Windsor Morris, Baldwinsville R. C.; F. Landolf, Miller R. C.; John Hauff, D. A. S. G.; Charles Sieburg, New-York Central S. C.; Gottlieb Worn, Williamsburg S. G.—59 each.

A. W. Lemcke, New-York S. C.; A. J. Schaeffer, Springfield S. A.; Alexander Stein, Independent New-York S. C.; H. A. Fox, Hartford S. V.; C. E. Gensch, New-York R. C.; J. Eberhardt, Greenpoint R. C.; Fred Meyer, D. A. S. G.; J. A. Sperling, Springfield S. A.; E. Bloedau, San Francisco S. V.; J. Schmidt, Zettler R. C.; Ulrich Falter, Albig R. C.; B. Zettler, Zettler R. C.; A. Albrecht, Williamsburg S. G.; John Cerrie, Zettler R. C.; R. Haman, Brooklyn E. D. S. C.; John Kolle, Brooklyn R. C.; Charles Agneau, Greenville R. C.; W. Torkel, Hoboken S. C.—58 each.

R. Wiehle, New-York Central S. C.; Ignatz Luft, Seppenfeldt Schuetzen Co.; Charles Meyer, Brooklyn, E. D., S. C.; L. Bendel, San Francisco; S. V. A. Pfiffner, St. Louis Independent S. C.; F. N. Lange, Brooklyn S. C.; Max B. Engel, Zettler R. C.; John Bauder, Newark S. G.; John Tobler, Jr., Luetzow R. C.; Henry Dreise, Staten Island S. C.; G. A. Strong, Newark S. G.; A. Meyer, Staten Island S. C.; M. Rosenthal, Wauwatosa R. C.—57 each.

Joseph Guenther, Zettler R. C.; Al Fitch, Newark S. G.; J. T. Humphrey, Lawrence R. C.; R. Nolze, New-York Central S. C.; L. Sohl, Miller Rifle Club; John G. Thoelke, New-York S. C.; H. Lutz, Greenville R. C.; Dr. Charles Grosch, New-York S. C.; Dr. F. Schiltz, Elite S. C.; H. S. Seeley, Baldwinsville R. C.; George Schmidt, Williamsburg S. G.; C. Judson, Miller R. C.; W. C. Collins, Greenville R. C.; George Bernius, D. A. S. G.; John Spelcher, Excelsior R. C.; George Jantzer, Independent N. Y. S. C.; B. Kellner, Heidenreich R. C.; C. Horney, Williamsburg S. G.; F. S. Harrison, Newark S. G.; Max Teopp, D. A. S. G.; T. J. Dolan Zettler R. C.—56 each.

H. von der Heyden, Miller R. C.; G. W. Plaisted, Greenville R. C.; G. Bayha, South Brooklyn S. S.; D. L. Seymour, Hartford S. V.; William C. Weber, D. A. S. G.; L. Vogel, Miller Rifle Club; A. Kronsberg, Zettler R. C.; F. W. Hofele, Ind. N. Y. S. C.; H. Lehmann, Jr., Hoboken S. C.; H. S. Leighton, Baldwinsville R. C.; Henry Krauss, Excelsior R. C.; L. Brech, Empire R. C.; F. O. Young, Columbia Club, San Francisco; Justin Ringler, Luetzow R. C.; William Rosenbaum, Empire R. C.—55 each.

Jacob Bittschier, Ind. N. Y. S. C.; Carl Seidel, Staten Island S. C.; J. H. W. Meyer, N. Y. S. C.; J. H. Hughes, Excelsior R. C.; Sam Karlen, N. Y. S. C.; J. Stehle, Hartford S. V.; James Jordan, N. Y. Central S. C.; August Tehling, S. V. Centrum, Passaic; E. Meuer, Staten Island S. C.; E. Richard, N. Y. Central S. C.; J. Meunier, Wauwatosa R. C.; A. O. Zischang, Baldwinsville R. C.; A. Zerrener, N. Y. Central S. C.; Val Horn, Heidenreich R. C.; Joseph Zoellner, Elite S. C.; F. Kronsberg, Ind. N. Y. S. C.; E. Riedel, Officers' Casino N. Y. S. B.; J. Loewer, Ind. N. Y. S. C.; Charles Molter, Philadelphia S. V.; F. C. Knothe, Newark S. G.; Charles Sohl, Brooklyn, E. D., S. C.—54 each.

E. L. Gardner and P. Bernhardt, Phila. S. V.; A. Gehrer, Luetzow R. C.; John Menzel, D. A. S. G.; Hen

BANKERS DISCUSS MONEY

Reforms Suggested at the Convention at Saratoga.

BOND OPERATIONS HAVE APPROVAL

President Cleveland Warmly Commended for His Course—Bankers Urged to Greater Interest in Currency Revision.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 10.—Millions of dollars are represented by the financiers of the State assembled here to attend the second annual convention of the State Bankers' Association, organized here one year ago.

The morning trains brought large numbers of delegates and their wives. The opening session was begun at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon in the ballroom of the Grand Union Hotel, and was called to order by President William C. Cornwell. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Carey, rector of Bethesda Episcopal Church, after which President Cornwell delivered the annual address. President Cornwell said:

Twenty-nine group meetings have been held since we adjourned at this place last August. This statement will bring before your minds at once the part which the group or district system plays in keeping up the life of the association. If there were produced no other result than the creation of new acquaintances, these meetings would be of inestimable value. A simple arithmetical calculation shows that, with a minimum attendance of twenty, and always the same twenty in a group, over 1,700 new acquaintanceship would have been formed, but the attendance has averaged more than this, and has carried with it the number of new friends made by members during the year probably runs up in the thousands. Here at this annual meeting the field for friendship is still further broadened out, and it is through personal friendship, this individual drawing together, this knowledge of each other, each other's surroundings, motives, and experiences that we can expect and count upon united action as a body in the direction of diminishing competition, economy in labor and machinery, and certain consequent profit.

But other tangible things have been accomplished, and first and most important the adoption by nearly every group of a uniform statement for borrowers. This was a move to extend the benefits of a practical banking expedient, which is at the foundation of all profit, because it has been demonstrated that losses from bad debts are by far the most dangerous of all those things which tend to sap the surplus and dividends of banks. The estimated figures of losses from bad debts are appalling, and would be still more so if they could be definitely ascertained.

The confidential statement of his condition by the borrower is a long step toward that close relationship which should exist between the banker and his client. The former is thus apt to become adviser and friend, and his knowledge of credit may, and should, make him invaluable to the business man in checking rash and unwise ventures. That this will be the result attending the adoption of this system I have no doubt, and gradually a conservative condition will develop throughout the whole State, tending to keep it upon a firm and lasting basis.

A Committee on Country Clearing Houses has been appointed to take up the question of collection of country checks. Bankers everywhere are aroused to the fact that this important source of profit, the charge for collection, has been neglected, and revenue practically given away. While the low rate of profit from interest will continue, the expenses of running the business keep up. Charges for collection should be enforced in justice to all. We expect from the committee reported substantial progress in this direction. The field is ideal. A State divided into Clearing Houses for country checks—uniform schedules of rates with participation in profits. These are formulae for figuring out a navajo—almost a heaven. Can it be attained? With relations between bankers made closer and closer there is good reason to believe that it can be.

I think our association is now large enough and strong enough to begin to co-operate with other State associations systematically on the broad questions which interest us all, and I submit this for your consideration as a part of next year's work.

In the great question of the day—the question of currency, the question of money—the association has action, though not demonstrative, progressive, interest. I am of the opinion that our group meetings should hereafter include discussions of the currency and of the public events affecting currency, to which the public will be invited. The bankers may thus do their part toward the education of the people, and be instrumental in bringing about that stability and scientific character so sadly lacking in our banking and currency system, and without which a vast part of our wealth, of products, and of labor, is constantly wasted, and our whole commercial structure subjected to periodical disaster. The subject of the currency has been discussed at the various group meetings, the members have been studying upon it, and the time is ripe for decided action.

I am thoroughly of the opinion that the time has come in our history for bankers to make themselves heard and felt on the important questions that affect us, though not directly, and especially on those affecting the currency. If not the bankers, who shall decide what is best to be done in these matters? They are the ones who handle an enormous amount and by far the largest part of the currency. They are daily in contact with commerce as related to currency and are students of its effects and the consequences of its character. If the currency is sound, the commerce and the trade rest on a sure basis for healthy growth, and the bankers are in daily touch with its wholesome influence. If the currency is debased or unscientific, commerce feels at once its unsatisfactory and baleful influence, and the banker feels the first impingement of the danger from which he can himself escape, but which falls upon the merchant, stunning and stupefying trade and working the greatest hardship to him whose family are dependent for their daily bread upon daily wages.

The banker is trained from his earliest inception in the business to regard strict honesty as the one qualification without which nothing else is for an instant considered. The confidential clerk at the very lowest round of the ladder shows the least symptom of its lack, he is, or should be, dropped from his position. As he advances, trustworthiness becomes more and more the element to be looked for, and when he reaches officership, the trust of the community and of his associates in his strict integrity is the gauge of his advance.

So far is it from the case that the community looks to its bankers before all others for the strictest integrity, that any news of defalcation here startles and appeals the public and is remembered in the locality where it occurs long after other crimes are forgotten. Cases of trust breaches are comparatively few in number when we consider the vast amounts cared for with undeviating fidelity—are the exceptions which prove the rule.

No wonder, then, that the banker, from his education and the manner in which he should insist that money, the tool of his trade, must be honest, must be of metal sound and true.

And, gentlemen, I am sure that the bankers of this State will speak at this convention when the time comes with no uncertain voice on this question of honest money.

Honesty is the bulwark of permanent prosperity. Kingdoms not founded upon it are swept away by revolution or adversity. Enterprise which seeks to avoid its stringent provisions are forced into dissolution. The nation whose currency lacks the element of honesty is doomed to commercial and monetary miasma and disease throughout the entire period during which lack continues. Dishonest currency is the hotbed of poisonous sedition, revolution, and bloodshed.

The bankers of New-York State are in favor of honest money. They contend that the question is not in a sectional one; that there is no North, South, East, or West in United States money; that the best money for the East is the best money and none too good for the humblest toiler and toiler on the richest and most fertile fields. They insist that every dollar of debt shall be paid in a dollar good anywhere and everywhere throughout the world. They insist upon this, notwithstanding and thoroughly aware that they are themselves debtors to the people to the extent of $890,000,000 in deposits and $193,000,000 of capital and surplus, which is also the property of the people. Debtors to the people to this enormous extent of nearly $1,100,000,000, the bankers of New-York State raise no question as to its liquidation in sound money, neither have they any doubt as to what sound money is. They know that it is not free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, and they are unalterably opposed to any such wild delusion, because they are sure that its adoption would mean repudiation, contraction, and ruin.

They maintain that sound money is 100 cents on the dollar of the world, with gold as the standard—a dollar which will be paid for in honest labor will buy for the laborer a value of honest labor exactly equal to that which he gave for it, not only in these United States from the Pine Trees to the Gulf, but anywhere throughout the broad world where God's sunshine blesses the honest toil of man.

The reports of the Treasurer, James G. Cannon of New-York, and Secretary Charles Adsit of Hornellsville and of the Council of Administration followed the annual address of President Cornwell.

THE LATE BOND OPERATIONS.

Brayton Ives Declares that It Brought Untold Benefits to the Country.

SARATOGA, July 10.—Brayton E. Ives, President of the Western National Bank of New-York City, addressed the Bankers' Association on the recent bond operations of the Government. He said:

It is nearly a score of years since a financial transaction of the Government has aroused so much discussion and called out so many expressions, both of approval and of criticism, as the recent sale of bonds to a syndicate of American and foreign bankers. In view of all the conditions, this widespread interest is not strange. The questions involved were of a political and moral nature, as well as financial. Students of political economy, financiers, speculators, business men, manufacturers, farmers, and politicians all felt a keen interest in the sale, and realized that it was of the greatest importance to the country. Just after its consummation, there was a general expression of relief and satisfaction. Soon, however, there followed a reaction, in which the advantages were largely ignored, and great stress was laid on the actual and possible profits of those who conducted the operation. The discussion of the subject in the press, at the clubs, and in society generally has shown that only a small proportion of the critics have an accurate knowledge of the facts in the case.

It is impossible to form an intelligent opinion of the transaction without understanding the financial and political conditions which existed when it took place. For months the trend of the money market had been such as to make an operation of this nature inevitable. Although the President was making a brave struggle to protect the credit of the Government, he was opposed vehemently by a considerable portion of his own party. The Republicans were pleased by this rupture, and did what they could to aggravate it. The Populists and free-silver men were glad to join either party in opposition to honest money. All this resulted in speeches and bills which were calculated to have a most disastrous effect on the national credit. While all realized the imperative necessity of doing something for the Government, each faction was determined that nothing should be done that was not in accordance with its own views and interests. It is not easy to see on the surface any reason why financial danger should threaten a nation which had passed successfully through a great war; had paid off a debt of $3,000,000,000, and resumed specie payments, and was possessed of greater wealth and population than at any previous time in its history. Could it be possible that the lack of a few millions of dollars of gold could embarrass a government which, in the event of war, could command resources for the equipment of armies and navies superior to those of any country in the world? Such a possibility could be explained by only one word—a word as fatal to the financial prosperity of a nation as to an individual—dishonesty. It is easy to forget the old saying that "the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest," but the saying is a true one, and no nation can disregard the truth without suffering the penalty.

When the Government issued bonds and "greenbacks" during the war people took them with full confidence that the Government would not only pay them when able, but would pay them in gold. Although the word "gold" was not explicitly stated in the obligation, it was known both to our own citizens and foreigners that "coin" meant gold. On the resumption of specie payments this meaning was made known to all the world, and the three years following were the most prosperous the country has ever experienced. Until the free silver men came to the front no one, at home or abroad, doubted the intentions or the ability of the Government to meet its obligations in gold. It is safe to say that the embarrassment of the Government in this crisis was due solely to their efforts. Their vehement demands that silver should be given by arbitrary legal enactment the same debt-paying power as gold, in the ratio of 15½ or 16 to 1, when the market ratio was 33 to 1, shook the faith of the foreigners, as well it might, in our Nation's honesty. That they should have been encouraged in Congress for political or personal reasons is a disgrace to those rendering such aid. The President was working manfully to maintain the honor of the country, while the majority in Congress was struggling to besmirch it. The few high-minded and public-spirited men who sustained Mr. Cleveland were borne down by the blatherskite politicians who sought their own success, regardless of the National welfare.

The reckless and unprincipled speeches in Congress were constantly augmenting the existing uneasiness in financial circles, and every day brought fresh demands upon the Government's rapidly diminishing reserves of gold. In fact, so far did this go that there was virtually a run on the Treasury, and, more than this, the Treasury was practically in a state of suspension so far as gold payments were concerned. That this condition was not published was due to the feeling that such an announcement would probably precipitate a crisis and bring universal disaster. Only a comparatively small number knew the full gravity of the situation. It is safe to say, however, that no greater apprehension has been felt by those few since the days of the war. The alarm was all the more dangerous because it was suppressed. No one could tell at what moment it might break out and get beyond control. The total gold reserve on Monday, Jan. 28, was $65,000,000. In five days the withdrawals amounted to $14,130,000, leaving on hand only $41,889,995, or less than three days' supply at the same ratio. And of this relatively small sum all of the available coin was represented by outstanding gold certificates, the remainder being in the gold bars, and not available, therefore, for the redemption of the obligations of the Government. In other words, the United States Treasury had reached a point where it was possible for any one of half a dozen of our large corporations to have forced upon it at once a public confession of its inability to meet its engagements.

Mr. Ives then described at length the negotiations between August Belmont and J. Pierpont Morgan, representing the syndicate of bankers, and the Government officials, and the sale to the Government of gold worth $65,117,500 for 104½ per cent. bonds. He said that the profit of the syndicate was the difference between 104½ paid to the Government, and 112¼, at which the syndicate sold its bonds, less the cost of procuring the $32,000,000 of foreign gold and other expenses of the transaction. He estimated these expenses as 1½ per cent., which would make the syndicate's profits 6¼ per cent. This he did not consider excessive, in view of the risk taken. In conclusion, Mr. Ives said:

Who shall measure the extent of the influence of this transaction? Certainly it cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents. It is pleasant, of course, to see the material prosperity of the country so quickly and generally improved. It is good to see the more cheerful look on the faces of our men of affairs and to hear their more confident tones. We are glad to know that better days have come for the farmers and planters, who were impoverished and disheartened by the unprecedently low prices of grain, cotton, and for the laborers, who have suffered from excessive competition. But above and beyond all this is the proud consciousness that something has been done, which is more precious than wealth, something without which no citizen could have contemplated his work with pleasure. The honor and credit of the Nation were threatened before the world, and they were saved. The danger was all the more startling because it came from those who had taken an oath to protect the Nation's honor and credit.

Since the days when the slave-owning Southerners builded their Northern associates in the United States Senate, there has been no time when a body nothing so unprincipled and so full of effrontery as the efforts of the free-silver men to advance their selfish interests at the expense of the public welfare. Times without number have they boasted openly that important legislation could not proceed unless their demands were complied with. They confidently counted upon placing the Government in a position where it would be compelled to acknowledge before the world that it could not keep its promises. They would have succeeded in their detestable machinations if it had not been for the men whose work has been described above. And yet such recreant leaders as these have the audacity to charge their men with making large profits. If the profits should be a hundred times as much as they can possibly be it would be a most excellent bargain for the country. It sells, however, to predict that such will be the verdict of the people when the transaction is fully understood. They will realize that the champions of National honor and honest currency have achieved a victory over those who would dishonor the country and force upon it a debased currency.

The power of the free-silver men has passed its zenith. They still boast and swagger, but this is their sole stock in trade. No great party will ever dare to go before the country with a free-silver plank in its platform. The benefits already brought by the triumph of honest money are too pleasant to be exchanged for the gloom which has marked the years in which the partisans of free silver have blocked progress. And when the country shall have outgrown this stupid and wicked heresy and reached a condition of wealth and prosperity, which is its natural heritage, it is altogether probable that this sale of bonds, involving great principles, will be seen to have marked the point where the people shook off both depression and oppression and declared in favor of common honesty and a sound financial policy.

Mr. Ives's address was well received. It was discussed at some length, the bankers being of the unanimous opinion that the bond transaction had been a splendid Governmental stroke on the part of the Administration.

A CANADIAN VIEW.

Some Criticisms of the Financial System of the United States.

SARATOGA, July 10.—The last address of the day at the meeting of the State Bankers' Association was made by B. E. Walker, President of the Canadian Bankers' Association. In substance, Mr. Walker said:

This is the third time I have been invited to address an American audience on the subject of banking and currency, with express reference to the admitted imperfections of your system and the alleged superiority of the Canadian system, and, while in the mere desire for information I recognize that avariciousness for other things than money of which Emerson wrote as characteristic of the American people, I recognize still more the open-mindedness and generosity which admits the possibility that the small and scattered community to the north, still struggling for a place among the nations, may have developed institutions worthy of your study, and, perhaps, imitation.

If we compare banking in the United States with the other prominent systems of the world, we are struck with certain features in which your system differs. As these other systems represent the two great classes of banks—(1) those which are the result of compromise between the commercial needs of the people and the necessities of the Government, such as England, France, and Germany, and (2) those which more nearly represent only the commercial needs, such as those of Scotland and Canada—we may fairly conclude that any quality possessed by the five countries named is inherent in sound banking, and, if not included in your system, its lack is surely subject for careful study. Now, in all five countries the banks are few in number, with large capital and branches, while the banks of the United States, which are numbered by thousands, have individually small capital and no branches. In the five countries the paper money is created almost altogether by the banks, and these are, of course, in constant touch with the business community. In the United States the paper money, by whatever name it may be known, is practically all created by the Government, which is not in touch with the business community. These are two startling differences, and, in my opinion, both of paramount importance. I do not think I am wrong in saying that these two differences are the cause of most of the present evils in the finances of the United States, and, if we add the third quality possessed by the national banking system, of legal reserves, we have the three most potent causes of high interest rates and panics.

I hope reformers will not be satisfied until the Government has retired from the business of banking, and left to its only proper functions in connection with money, the minting of metallic money. The Treasury should give up its note-issuing functions, not merely because its responsibilities have become unbearable, but also because it is incapable of performing the note-issuing functions satisfactorily.

It will occur to every banker present that at one time the United States did not differ so widely from the other countries in the features mentioned. It once possessed a real National bank, with large capital and branches; it had other banks with branches; its currency, although in many ways unsatisfactory, was entirely created by banks, and it had no such peculiar feature as an attempt to make men wise in the matter of reserves by legislation. It is customary to charge the present difficulties to the veto of the bank charter by Andrew Jackson, here if I lay the charge mainly at the door of Andrew Jackson. Before 1832, as since, banking was hampered by the fact that the franchise was granted by the State and not the Federal Government, and this is perhaps the greatest cause of the thousands of small banks in place of the few great ones; still, in these early days the United States had branches, and even when there was one great bank with branches which might have wrought many changes, in time, by its example. But the United States Bank, as you know, was ruthlessly destroyed by Jackson refusing to renew its charter.

In the United States, as we know, banks have no branches. There are banks in New-York and the East seeking investment for their money, and refusing to allow interest because they are not sufficient borrowers to take up their deposits, and there are banks in the West and South which cannot begin to supply their borrowing customers, because they have not the money of the immediate locality at their demand, and have no direct access to the money in the East which is so largely employed in speculation.

Now, in Canada, with its banks with forty and fifty branches, we see the deposits of the saving communities applied directly to the country's new enterprises in the manner exactly needed. The Bank of Montreal borrows money from depositors at Halifax and many points in the Maritime Provinces where savings largely exceed the new enterprises, and it lends money in Vancouver or in the Northwest, where the new enterprises far exceed the people's savings.

And now, if you will permit me, I will outline in a few words the steps which, in my opinion, the first reforms in banking in this country should assume.

1. The National banking system, including the bond-secured notes and the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues, to continue, with such alterations in details as may be necessary. If the reforms proposed were shown by time to be successful, other changes might be made in the details of the National banking system and the 10 per cent. tax could be considered when necessary.

2. Any bank with a paid-up capital of $1,000,000 or over to have the same privileges as to note issues, and to be allowed to establish branches throughout the United States, limited, if thought necessary, to cities of National importance. Such a franchise would, I suppose, be granted by the Federal Government.

3. Banks should have the undoubted power to buy and sell foreign bills of exchange, to issue letters of credit, and perform all the functions usually performed by banks in Great Britain and Canada.

It may be argued that the necessary legislation to effect such a reform could not be obtained even if the silver difficulty were removed, and that the discussion of such a plan is therefore useless. To this I can only say that the same may be true of any radical reform which is attempted.

At the conclusion of Mr. Walker's address a committee on sound-money resolutions was appointed. It consists of A. P. Hepburn, New-York, Chairman; G. B. Sloane, Oswego; Aurora Sturry, E. Bingham-ton; T. Sawyer, Waverly; Stephen M. Griswold, Brooklyn.

CANDIDATES FOR OFFICERS.

The Plan of Selection by Committee Formally Disapproved.

SARATOGA, July 10.—In the Bankers' Association convention the matter of appointing a Committee on Nominations provoked a stormy debate in which many joined. Ex-Superintendent of Banking A. P. Hepburn of New-York urged that the convention be given the power of nominating persons to be voted for as officers of the association, and pointed out the bad policy of allowing any coterie of men to rule a convention. He was strongly supported by Senator G. B. Sloane of Oswego.

W. P. St. John of New-York recommended that each member hand to the Secretary a sealed envelope containing the names of his choice for officers, those receiving the highest number to be voted upon to-morrow. This was lost, as was a motion of Judge Seymour Dexter of Elmira to put the whole matter over until to-morrow.

A motion by Alvin Trobridge of New-York prevailed that the convention ballot for candidates, the two highest in each case to be considered as candidates to be voted for to-morrow. The candidates thus named are as follows: President—H. C. Brewster of Rochester and J. G. Cannon of New-York; Vice President—G. P. Sloane of Oswego and Judge Seymour Dexter of Elmira; Secretary—Ledyard Cogswell of Albany and George W. Thayer of Rochester; Treasurer—A. D. Bissell of Buffalo and W. J. Ashley of Rochester.

It is thought here to-night that Mr. Cannon will secure the election.

Wisconsin's Lunacy Laws Defective.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 10.—Court Commissioner Ryan has rendered a decision which, if sustained by the Supreme Court, will release half the lunatics in the institutions of this State, and will necessitate an extra session of the Legislature to pass a law which will properly provide for the commitment of insane persons. The opinion shows that perfectly sane persons can easily be committed to insane asylums in this State.

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THE UNITED SERVICE

Army.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. Oren B. Meyer, Second Cavalry, five days; Capt. William W. Gray, Assistant Surgeon, two months; Lieut. Col. James H. Bradford, Seventh Infantry, one month; Lieut. Charles R. Krauthoff, Fourteenth Infantry, one month; Capt. Christian C. Hewitt, Nineteenth Infantry, two months.

—Capt. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, will visit in July the works of the Lima Locomotive and Machine Company, Lima, Ohio, on business pertaining to the inspection of steel castings for ten-inch disappearing carriages.

—Lieut. Edward H. Plummer, Tenth Infantry, has been appointed Department Recruiting Officer, Department of the Missouri, at Fort Sill, Oklahoma Territory, vice Lieut. Allyn K. Capron, Seventh Cavalry, relieved.

—Lieut. Arthur Thayer, Third Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 18, and will join his troop.

—Transfers in the Third Cavalry.—Lieut. Arthur Thayer from Troop A to Troop L, Lieut. William C. Rivers from Troop L to Troop A.

Navy.

—Lieut. J. K. Coggswell has been detached from ordnance instruction, Washington Navy Yard, and ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

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ELEVENTH REGIMENT RELIEF FUND

Justice Stover Refuses to Remove Trustee Collins, but He Must Give Security—Story of a Decoy Mortgage.

An application was made to Justice Stover, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for the removal of Charles H. Collins from his position as trustee of the Eleventh Regiment Relief Fund.

The fund was raised by a fair, and also by voluntary contributions, and originally amounted to about $7,000. it was organized for the purpose of ministering to the wants of needy and distressed members of the regiment. After the regiment was disbanded, the fight began in the Supreme Court for the possession of the fund. The fight has been going on ever since, and the expenses of the litigation have dwindled the fund down to about $1,500.

John M. Stewart was the original trustee of the fund, and after his death Collins succeeded to the trust. It is asserted by Capt. Collins that the officers of the regiment threatened that, if the fund was not placed in their hands, they would prevent it from being distributed, and would fight it out while they lived, and not leave a cent of it.

Lawyer Thomas, who appeared for the application, declared that Collins had not been faithful to his trust. He said that Collins had informed the officers that the money which he had was safely invested in a mortgage, but when they examined the mortgage they found that it was a fictitious one, and the court was therefore asked to either remove Collins and compel him to account, or to compel him to furnish security for the faithful performance of his trust.

Capt. Collins appeared in person to oppose the application, and contended that the insinuations against his integrity were groundless. In explanation of the fictitious mortgage, he said that he had been informed that the officers of the old regiment would steal any of the papers connected with the fund if they could get possession of them.

He then proceeded to lay a trap for them. He prepared a decoy mortgage, which he placed upon the desk in his office, and when Capt. Ehud Christensen, one of the men of the other officers of the regiment called upon him in reference to the fund he told them that he had safely invested it in a mortgage. They chanced to see the decoy mortgage on the desk, made out in the name of the trustee of the fund, and Christensen seized it and went off with it. Collins was compelled to have him arrested for taking the paper. Capt. Collins said that he had a good mortgage for the fund in his possession, and that the fund was perfectly safe.

Justice Stover declined to remove Capt. Collins, but decided that he would have to give security.

HIS SENTENCE POSTPONED.

Lawrence Gilroy's Story of His Assault on a Policeman.

Lawrence Gilroy of 248 Monroe Street, who had pleaded guilty of assaulting Patrolman William O'Malley of the Union Market police, was arraigned before Recorder Goff yesterday for sentence.

The policeman's story was to the effect that he heard a woman's cry for help at the foot of Stanton Street on the night of June 28, and saw a young girl struggling with a man. He arrested the man, who assaulted him, and the girl disappeared.

Gilroy told the Recorder a different story. "There was no young girl on the dock at the time," he said. "There were a woman and a man. Both were drunk, and the man assaulted the woman. She cried out and I pitched into the man. The policeman came running down and seized me by the collar and raised his club. I told him I would go with him, but not to strike me. Then we had words, and I guess I hit him in the mouth. I then started to run up the dock, as I was afraid he would club me. He then shot me down like a dog. The other man got away, and so did the drunken woman."

Gilroy said he was a hardwood worker, and, with his three brothers, supported his mother.

The Recorder asked him if he could give any references as to his character, and he said he could. The Recorder said he would postpone sentence until Friday, so as to allow these people to appear in court.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—Israel and Morris Lichtenstein, ten and twelve years old, respectively, sons of Morris Lichtenstein, were before Justice Stover, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday upon a writ of habeas corpus obtained by the father, to whom they were illegally committed to the New-York Juvenile Asylum, and asks that they be restored to him. Morray Williams, counsel for the asylum, said the Court had no jurisdiction, the boys having been regularly committed. Counsel for the father said he had received no notice of the trial for commitment, and that the mother was deceived into signing an application charging cruelty by the father. Decision was reserved.

—Herman Steigerwald, twenty-one years old, of 109 Henry Street, who was convicted of forgery in the second degree for forging the indorsement of his employer, Nathan Schlessel, to a check for $41, was sentenced to the Elmira Reformatory by Judge Fitzgerald yesterday.

—A jury was obtained in the Court of General Sessions yesterday in the case of Marie Barberi, who is under indictment for killing her sweetheart, Dominico Cataldo, on April 26. The trial will begin this morning before Recorder Goff.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Continental Trust Company vs. Tucker. 2—Joseph vs. Hughes. 3—Richards vs. Stokes.

Class VII.—4—The Mayor, &c., vs. Long Island Railroad Company.

Class VIII.—5—Wehner vs. Albov. 6—Churchill vs. Loeser. 7—Matter of Barrez. 8—Haipin vs. Mutual Brewing Company. 9—Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Company. 10—Landgraff vs. Lancashire Insurance Company of England. 11—Freeman vs. Village of William's Bridge. 12—King vs. Kennedy. 13—Johnson vs. Haskin Wood Vulcanizing Company. 14—Pondir vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 15—Ruff vs. Ruff. 16—Fulton vs. Barker. 17—Walsman vs. Tamsen. 18—Ellhard vs. Davis. 19—Havnor vs. Roosevelt. 20—Hooker vs. Ensign. 21—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Cranston. 22—The People, &c., vs. Barker. 23—Mitchell vs. Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

1—Du Flon vs. Lennon.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 12 M.

1001—Powers vs. Powers. 1017—De Veer vs. De Veer.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Anthony Manly, Eliza A. Knapp, Julia Dexheimer, Peter H. Hopkins, Catharine S. Trow, Marie L. Kolb. At 2 P. M.—Max Zernsdoff, Christopher Schunemann, Frank L. Fisher.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre and Lauterbach for the People.

1—Marie Barberi. 2—Philip McManus.

Pleadings.—1—Thomas Martin. 2—Frank Ihle. 3—Thomas Connoughton. 4—John Blesser. 5—John Spodl. 6—Charles Ecken. 7—Frank Lee. 8—George Brower. 9—Mary Stehle. 10—Andrew Scully. 11—John Keating. 12—Philip Glasse, Joseph Baker. 13—Emil Ludner. 14—Emil T. McKesen. 15—Patrick Roche.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Martin for the People.

1—David Kennedy, Frank Curn. 2—James Merrill. 3—Samuel Casten. 4—John Deltz. 5—John Feeney. 6—Leonora Priena. 7—Brewster Rochell. 8—John Jackson, John James. 9—Ernest Rodt, Barbara Stadler. 10—William Carr. 11—Patrick Seofield, Joseph Conroy, Patrick Lyons. 12—James L. Peters.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—Cornell vs. Manhattan Athletic Club—George M. Van Hoesen.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Grady and McKeever—Charles N. Morgan.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Bachrach vs. Greenwood—Julius Offenbach. Stoddard vs. Schuster—William Bleakie.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Stover, J.—People, &c., vs. Provident Fund Society—A. M. Sanders.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Charles P. Kreizer vs. Letitia Kreizer—Max Moses.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Henry Lewis vs. Duncan E. Cameron—Harry R. Farjeon. V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company vs. Nathan Goldberg—Cromwell G. Macy. Long Island Railroad Company vs. J. Moore—William G. Bosworth.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, Surrogate. The will of Eliza Murtha.

The accounting in the estate of Louis G. Boystrom, Henrietta C. S. Blanchard, John C. Leahy, Thomas Brown, Edward J. Kiernan, John Daly, (July 17,) Joseph L. Brown, Nancy Pearce, and Hosea O. Pearce.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—No. 36—Accounting James W. Page.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—The "Trilby" Souvenir.—"Trilby" received its one hundredth performance at the Garden Theatre last night, and in honor of the event Mr. Palmer presented to those in attendance one of the prettiest souvenirs ever given in New-York. It consisted of a fine colored photograph, on glass, of Virginia Harned as Trilby, with all the colors of her costume as she appears when setting the table in the studio of the artists. The pictures are works of art, and will undoubtedly be preserved by those who obtained them. Mr. Palmer presented his European trip in order to see the production of "Trilby" in Chicago, will sail now very soon. He is convinced that the play will run through the Summer, and perhaps longer, at the Garden.

—"La Belle Helene" at Terrace Garden.—"La Belle Helene," offered in a pretty operetta, will succeed "The Tyrolean" at Terrace Garden to-night. Manager Heumann is obliged to make this mid-week change in the bill in order to give the company the usual interval of rest. The entire company has appeared almost nightly since the opening of the season, and this steady work is beginning to tell on some of the principals. The nights of "La Belle Helene" will give an opportunity for Fraulein Hedwig Reicher and Herr Monti to prepare themselves for the production of "Boccaccio" next Monday night.

—Last Week of "Trilby."—Richard Mansfield has decided that this will be the final week of Herbert and Fred Leslie's sparkling burlesque "Trilby" at the Garrick Theatre. He wishes to close his theatre long enough to make a few alterations previous to the opening of E. M. and Joseph Holland in Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell" next month, and so, although the burlesque is drawing fine audiences, he has ordered the final performance next Saturday night. For the last four performances the specialties will include Sadie and "Trilby" will be made, if possible, still more entertaining.

—Nellie Ganthony's Plans.—Nellie Ganthony, the English monograph artist, has been very successful with her entertainment in New-York. She had purchased her ticket to sail from Montreal for England July 3, but before the date came she had received so many excellent offers from American managers that she decided to abandon the idea of sailing, and she is still in this country, arranging for her business here next season. She is thinking of organizing a company, similar to that now playing Rosina Vokes, but has as yet decided definitely on nothing.

—Minnie Maddern-Fiske's Tour.—Every American playgoer will rejoice at the news that Minnie Maddern-Fiske is to return to the stage, of which she was so great an ornament before her retirement. She is to star next season under the management of Henry Greenwall & Co., and time has been booked for her in all the large cities of the South. The chief play of her repertory will be one written by two French authors, which her husband, Harrison Grey Fiske, will adapt for her, and she will also have two or three other pieces, for occasional production.

—"Little Robinson Crusoe."—The burlesque, "Little Robinson Crusoe," now running at the Schiller Theatre, in Chicago, has made a distinct success, and promises to run profitably through the Summer. Manager Thomas Prior is booking it for a long tour next season. He has put his American Burlesque Company into excellent form, and it has bright prospects of a successful future. Among its leading members are Eddie Foy, Marie Dressler, Adele Furrington, Sadie MacDonald, Frank H. White, and George Beane.

—The Stockwell Stock Company.—Rose Coghlan has signed a contract to play six weeks, beginning next month, in the Columbia Theatre, San Francisco, with L. R. Stockwell's stock company. Other leading artists engaged are Henry E. Dixey, William Lamp, Maurice Barrymore, and Maud Winter. This engagement, of course, will make it necessary for Miss Coghlan to begin her starring tour next season considerably later than usual.

—A German Company Coming.—The Schlierarl theatrical company, composed of German peasants, will make a tour of this country next season, under the direction of Gustav Amberg, who is now in Europe. There are thirty artists in the company, and it has a repertoire of nineteen plays, most of them dealing with peasant life. The season will open Sept. 26 with a five weeks' engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House, in this city.

—"The Great Diamond Robbery."—Managers Palmer and Knowles are rapidly forming the company with which they will present "The Great Diamond Robbery" at the American Theatre, Sept. 2. Mme. Janauschek, Katherine Grey, and Arthur Forrest have already been engaged, and Wilton Lackaye will probably play the leading part in the piece.

—The Circus at Manhattan Beach.—Alcide Capitaine, the "perfect woman," and Eva Bertoldi, the hand balancer, are important features in Rice's circus carnival at Manhattan Beach. The show is to remain there for two weeks, the latter until Aug. 7, when she is to return to Europe. The circus is a fine one, and draws crowded audiences.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

			P. M.
Sun rises	4:39	Sun sets	7:32
Moon rises	10:06		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	10:03	10:21	4:00	4:12
Governors Island	10:35	10:38	4:41	4:41
Hell Gate	12:38	12:31	6:09	6:12

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JULY 11.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Allianca	Colon	July 4
Andes	Port au Prince	July 6
Rea Bellida	Matanzas	July 6
El Norte	New-Orleans	July 6
Nueces	Galveston	July 4
Thingvalla	Christiansand	June 28

FRIDAY, JULY 12.

Britannic	Liverpool	July 3
Mohican	Rotterdam	June 30
Newport	Colon	July 7
Normannia	Hamburg	July 4
Norfolk	Gibraltar	June 27
Prussia	Hamburg	June 30
Wittekind	Bremen	June 30

SATURDAY, JULY 13.

Etruria	Liverpool	July 6
St. Louis	Southampton	July 6

SUNDAY, JULY 14.

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,259 Broadway, cor. 32d St.
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is s 4d in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Libraire, A. Sherbuliez, Rue Bavy Lysberg.

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Sphinx.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 8:15 to 8:50—Pain's Fireworks. 9:00—Rice's 1492.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—La Belle Helene.

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POLITICIANS OF NOTE IN TOWN

J. S. Clarkson with a Boom for Senator Allison—Gen. Alger Calls on Mr. Platt.

Many politicians of note were in this city yesterday. James S. Clarkson of Iowa, formerly Chairman of the Republican National Committee, reached the city in the afternoon and went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He is said to have a Presidential boom for Senator William B. Allison stowed away in his grip-sack.

At the same hotel was Samuel Fessenden, Speaker of the Connecticut Legislature and member of the Republican National Committee from that State. Mr. Fessenden had little sympathy for any Presidential booms which originated in Iowa.

"It is pretty generally known," he said, "that New-England is for ex-Speaker Reed."

Gen. Russell A. Alger of Michigan was still at the hotel. He is a close personal friend of ex-Senator Platt's and during the day he called to see the Tioga man.

John C. New of Indiana, once custodian of all Harrison booms, was in the city early in the day, but sailed for Europe just in time to prevent any possible clash with either the Reed or the Allison boomlet.

Lieut.-Gov. Saxton was also in the city, and his presence effectively disposed of a story published in some morning newspapers that he had gone to participate in a political conference at Lake George.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

Times's Record.

The following record is taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level. It shows the changes of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight last night:

3 A. M.	64	3:30 P. M.	74
6 A. M.	63	6 P. M.	75
9 A. M.	65	9 P. M.	72
12 M.	71	12 P. M.	68

Average temperature yesterday.....69

Weather Bureau Record.

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	59	62	6 P. M.	74	76
6 A. M.	55	59	9 P. M.	67	71
9 A. M.	62	67	11 P. M.	64	66
12 M.	67	72	12 P. M.	63	65
4 P. M.	74	75			

Average temperature yesterday.....70.5
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....68.4
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....74

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

TAMMANY'S REORGANIZATION.

Political common sense and the teachings of recent experience indicate two principles which the reorganizers of Tammany should accept as fundamental:

1. Make the organization Democratic in fact as well as in name. No one-man rule. No absolute despotism. No autocrat sitting in Tammany Hall arrogating to himself the power to confer or withhold nominations, to exalt one man and destroy another, to make and unmake district leaders in imperial disregard of the wishes of the voters of the district. One-man rule is un-Democratic and mischievous. It is the fount and origin of a horde of vices.

2. Make the organization a part of the Democracy in the State and Nation, not merely a local faction concerned only for the offices in New-York City. The 115,000 or 120,000 Democrats of Tammany are so placed geographically that their votes may decide the Presidential election of 1896. It should be in organic relations with the party at large. It ought to be inspired by the ambitions and interested in the policies of the National Democracy.

Reorganized on a really Democratic basis, Tammany, within its limitations, might do a permanently useful and honorable work in politics, and should it return to power it might give the city reasonably efficient and honest partisan government—as efficient and honest certainly as could be expected under partisan Republican conditions.

It rests with the Tammany leaders to choose which path they will follow. The Bourbon stupidity of learning nothing and forgetting nothing ill becomes a political leader in this Republic.

HINTS FROM IOWA.

Two points of real interest are involved in the speech of the Chairman of the Iowa Republican Convention yesterday. Mr. Lane is evidently a man of ability, and his speech is above the average of such efforts in skill and in the clearness of its reasoning. He is worthy of attention from the Democratic side.

One of the points to which we refer is the evidence that the Northwestern Republicans will make no mistake about the currency. They are no longer deceived as to the strength of the free-silver movement. They see no reason for coddling it or for refraining from exposing and denouncing it. Not only will they go no further than they have gone in the past in the direction of concession, but they are ready to retrace their steps. Mr. Lane recognizes that silver can be kept at a given ratio with gold only by limiting its coinage and by redeeming it in gold when the coinage exceeds the demand. This policy is no longer satisfactory on either hand. The silver men call for free coinage at 16 to 1. They are not unlikely to be met with a proposition to call in the excess of silver already coined. That is a logical measure, and events are shaping themselves to bring it about. It is by no means impossible when it is proposed that the Republicans of the Northwest will be found in favor of it. And it is to be noted that Mr. Lane's speech is inspired by the conviction that the contest of next year will turn on this question. When he says, "If wisdom prevails here to-day, we have a good prospect that the next President of the United States will be from Iowa," he speaks for Mr. Allison. He clearly hopes that the Democrats will take the other side on this issue.

If they do, they will make a present in advance of the Presidency to the Republicans. For the simple truth is that the Republicans can win if this issue be made and they are allowed to take the right side, while the Democrats either take the wrong side or fail to pronounce for the right one as emphatically as their opponents. It is equally true that if the Democrats refuse to give their rivals this advantage and force them to go to the country on the question of the tariff, the chances are in favor of the Democrats. This is shown with great clearness in Mr. Lane's speech. What he has to say of the tariff is as weak as what he says on silver is strong. He is completely at sea on the former question. He does not know where he stands or where he wishes to stand. His party has no policy and no idea of how to get one. He repeats in a hollow way the old party cries that have lost their meaning and no longer charm or arouse. He falls back on the shallow notion that the action of the people of the United States in voting out the Republicans was the cause of the panic, and that "prospective Republican legislation has restored business confidence." He does not say what that legislation will be, for he does not know, and not a man in his party has the faintest notion.

Now, if business continues to improve as it has done since Mr. Cleveland laid at rest all doubt as to the power of the Treasury to preserve the stability of the currency, a year from this Fall will not be a good time to propose to change the tariff policy of the country. When the country is doing well, after so long an interval of distress and depression, no one will be anxious to see the engines reversed. That will be the only thing the Republicans can promise on this issue, and, bravely as they affect to talk about it, they are doing everything in their power to dodge the issue. It will be wise as well as right for the Democrats to compel them to face it, and it alone. That is the meaning of all the recent political movements.

AN UNFAIR ARGUMENT.

The excise legislation of this State was framed and maintained by the Republican Party from 1857 to 1892, and during all that period this Sunday prohibition was one of its features, and it was not until recent years that anybody was bold enough to venture to propose its elimination. The first distinctly Democratic excise law passed by the Legislature was that of 1892. When this bill was introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Foley of this city it allowed Sunday selling after 1 o'clock P. M.

No sooner was this bill introduced than it was violently assailed on account of this Sunday selling provision. At the hearing before the Assembly committee at Albany representatives of the Sabbath Committee, the Society for the Prevention of Crime, the Christian Temperance Society, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the City Reform Club, and several other reform organizations appeared in opposition to it. Prominent clergymen of both the Protestant and the Catholic Church denounced it. It met the solid and violent opposition of all the Republicans in both branches of the Legislature, and the Sunday clause had to be given up because a few Democrats from rural constituencies did not dare to support it.

What fairness or decency is there in persisting in the statement, as The Evening Post does, that the law is in this respect of Democratic "creation" and that the Democrats had "ample time and opportunity" to amend it and refused to do so? The present excise law was "Democratic in origin," but the Sunday prohibition was not, and the Democrats alone have tried to get rid of it. At the last session of the Legislature several bills were introduced to modify this restriction, but, the Republicans being in control, they received no serious attention.

If an issue is to be made between the parties on this question, the Democrats have nothing to fear on the ground of responsibility for the Sunday restriction. They could not get rid of it in 1892, and they have not been able to get rid of it since, but it is not the only time by many that a party has been forced to yield a point in its policy to save a general measure from defeat. The Democrats of this State will have no difficulty in going into the canvass this year in favor of local option on the Sunday selling question, but we opine that the Republicans will find some embarrassment in doing so, after having resisted every proposition in the past looking in any such direction and after having just passed a law shutting up barbers' shops on Sunday.

CORNELL'S DEFEAT.

Wisdom is justified of her children at the expense of those who are not her children. The Cornell crew was beaten at Henley yesterday obviously because it had not acquired the art of rowing. It may and probably is true that it also had not acquired the art of training for a race, and that several of the crew came to the start in a far from satisfactory physical condition. But that is equally the result of ignorance. It takes an intelligent man to coach a crew so as to get the best work out of it. But Cornell put its crew into the hands of a man with whom it was disgraceful for a party of gentlemen to be associated. Courtney was at one time a fast sculler, but he was always a great coward and a tricky and dishonest performer. When he had agreed to row a man of whom he was afraid, he used to fall ill and have accidents happen to his boats. Even if he had been an honest and plucky oarsman, he is not a man of education or intelligence enough to be intrusted with the training of a college crew.

The results of his tuition are what might have been expected. It is quite true that a crew can row a faster stroke for a mile and a quarter than it can keep up for three miles or four. How much faster is a question that needs intelligent consideration on the part of the crew's coach, which evidently in this case it did not get. The crew started at a stroke which it not only could not keep up over the course, but at which it rowed itself to a standstill before the course was half covered. From that time on it was in a state of collapse, and the exhausted oarsmen were tumbling about in the most helpless and ridiculous fashion.

It is too bad that such a specimen of American college rowing should have been exhibited to the British public, because there are really college crews in this country which have been taught to row, though for the most part they have remained in this country. The only creditable exhibition our undergraduates have ever made on the Thames was in 1878, when a Columbia four appeared at Henley and won the prize it rowed for. It is not likely that many Britons have charged their memories with this fact. Probably more remember that a Harvard six challenged Oxford in 1869 and was very discreditably beaten, exhibiting a complete ignorance of the art of rowing. The British critic will be almost justified, in view of the exhibition of Cornell, in thinking that the American undergraduate has learned nothing and forgotten nothing in the intervening twenty-seven years.

But this is a small matter. What is of more importance is the demonstration that not only is a professor of rowing needed at Cornell, but also a professor of deportment. It seems that the crew must have taken its coach for a preceptor in both branches. That a crew of American students should not know how to row is of very much less consequence than that it should not know how to behave, which is the painful conclusion that must be drawn from the exhibition at Henley. The umpire made a mistake on Tuesday in giving the word to start before the English crew was ready, a mistake which he tried to amend by offering a special prize to be raced for between the crew that won by a walk-over and the crew that was left at the post. Obviously Cornell, even if it had pulled over part or the whole of the course through a misapprehension, should have declined to take the heat until it had really won it. The question was the same as that submitted to Sir Richard Sutton when the Puritan fouled the Genesta and the judges authorized him to sail over the course and claim the race. He answered that he had come here for a race and not for a walk-over. It is true that the Prince of Wales last year accepted a walk-over for the Britannia against the Vigilant, but there can be no question which of the two British examples is the more eligible. By following the less eligible the Cornell crew seemed to indicate its apprehension that it would not get as the result of a race what it had got without a race. The apprehension turned out yesterday to be entirely justified, for it was quite clear that the Leander crew, which had been debarred from competing again for the trophy it held, would have easily beaten Cornell. When it appeared yesterday that the crew which had shown such alacrity in claiming the heat on a technicality stood no chance at all of winning the same on its merits, it must be owned that the inhospitable Britons who hooted the beaten crew were not wholly without justification. Cornell did not do justice to American college rowing, but it did still less justice to American notions of fair play and sportsmanlike behavior.

PENSIONS FOR EVERYBODY.

The National Tribune, a weekly paper published in Washington by Capt. George E. Lemon, a man who has accumulated a large fortune as a pension agent, has made proclamation for more pension legislation. It has just occurred to The Tribune that it is thirty-one years since the war ended, and that there are still survivors of the war who have not been pensioned.

Thirty-one years ago, the soldier readers of The Tribune are admonished, the brave volunteers had been victorious; they had purged the land of slavery; they had blotted out secession; they had made the authority of the Nation supreme and had assured it a glorious future.

For thirty-one years the heroes of this great struggle have been waiting. For what? For the acknowledgment of the worth of their brave, patriotic priceless service? No; but for pensions; for the payment of their service in annuities, at so much the month. And while they wait they die, and the number of those who can apply for pensions and get them, with incidental profit to pension agents, is constantly diminishing.

The editor of The National Tribune is pathetically anxious. He says it is outrageous, "rank injustice," that any soldier should have waited thirty-one years, or ten years, or five. He does not stop to say that the Government is now paying pensions to about one million men, or probably as large a number as was ever under arms at one time during the rebellion, and that the cost of pensions is about one-half the cost of the Government, but complains that the failure to pension all soldiers of the Union is a reproach to the Nation, a shameful repudiation of sacred obligations.

And the organ of the pension agent who has a fee in sight for every pensioner whose application he may be permitted to handle gets down to its work with this eloquent yet businesslike appeal:

"We cannot undo the past—we cannot requite the dead who died defrauded of their rights, but we can do tardy justice to the living by ending this scandalous wrong. Let us end the whole matter by legislation which will make sure of an immediate allowance of a liberal and adequate pension to every honorably discharged veteran who is now suffering from any form of disability.

"God knows thirty-one years is long enough to wait for justice."

This is certainly touching. If the pension agents could but realize the wish of the writer of the appeal they would "touch" the veterans not yet pensioned at the rate of ten dollars—at least—per pension, and would recklessly and indiscriminately swell the cost of pensions and the rate of taxation, which would "touch" the taxpayers quite as tenderly as this song of the pension attorney.

RELIGION AND SCHOOLS.

The serious trouble that the Canadian Government is having over the Manitoba school question shows the wisdom of keeping public instruction and religious teaching entirely apart and leaving the latter to the Churches and to private effort.

The position of the Roman Catholics in Canada is that which their Church long persisted in in this country, but which it has shown some disposition to give up of late. They claim that religious instruction is an essential part of the education of children and should be given in schools maintained at public expense, and they demand separate schools for Catholic children, supported from public funds.

The Provincial Government of Manitoba refuses to establish and maintain separate Catholic schools. The Catholics are in a minority in the province and cannot change its policy, but they are seeking coercion by the Dominion Government. Thus it happens that the question of "remedial legislation" has been brought into the Parliament at Ottawa. "Remedial legislation" in this case seems to mean either compelling Manitoba to support separate schools for Catholic children or establishing such schools in Manitoba by the Dominion authority and at the expense of the Dominion Government. No specific measure is proposed, and the failure to propose or to promise one has caused the present division in the Cabinet.

This question arrays the Catholic Province of Quebec and the Protestant Province of Ontario against each other, and deranges the line of party division in Canada. It threatens not only political, but social and religious, disturbance. The only safe and peaceful principle in regard to public education is that of making it purely secular and excluding from it all recognition of differences of religious faith.

SOME REMARKS ABOUT WAGES.

We find it somewhat difficult to follow the winding track of our esteemed neighbor The Tribune in its dealings with the increases of wages. As our readers know, we have been publishing from time to time during the last three months a carefully prepared record or list of these increases. Before the beginning of the upward movement The Tribune and other Republican journals were saying that there could be no revival of industry and trade, and that wages could not be increased, so long as the present tariff should remain in force. Even so late as on April 5 The Tribune said:

"Business has been recovering. Democrats tell us daily, but the working people do not get the old wages. They are learning that the sort of business revival for which Democratic statesmen look means more severe competition with the labor of other lands; that its coming does not restore wages, but only makes it more clearly impossible to restore them."

On June 15 our esteemed neighbor, having ascertained that an increase of wages was not "clearly impossible," indulged in an insinuation that The Times's list was "padded," although there was not the slightest foundation for such a suggestion.

But on the 5th inst. The Tribune discovered that our list, instead of being "padded," was too small and too conservative. We quote the first sentences of an editorial article published on that date:

"The number of hands whose wages have been raised is by one journal [meaning The Times] stated as high as 315,000 in 430 establishments, and by others at lower figures. It is really much larger."

Our neighbor was willing to increase our conservative estimate by nearly 60 per cent., for on the following day it referred in an editorial article to "the fact that about half a million workers are getting better wages." This addition was not "padding," but simply what our neighbor regarded as a fair allowance for increases which had not been reported or which our desire to avoid the slightest appearance of exaggeration had led us to exclude from our list.

The attitude of The Tribune toward this wages movement, however, is not uniform. Sometimes our neighbor is generous and optimistic; sometimes it is gloomy and sees nothing but danger ahead. For example, on the 8th inst. it published the following remarks:

"So long as American wool was cheaper, shrinkage and quality considered, than the wool available for manufacture in other countries, and so long as woolen workers here were willing to go along at the tremendously reduced wages paid in expectation of a Democratic tariff, the domestic makers could barely hold their own against competition. But now wool has gone up about 2 cents for some kinds, and it becomes a question whether the manufacture in certain branches can continue."

But on the very next morning our neighbor published the following in its news columns:

"Providence, July 8.—Wages in the woolen and worsted industry all over the State will be increased during the present month from 7½ to 12 per cent. In some factories the increase will affect only the weavers for the present, but in the other departments an increase will probably follow by the middle of August. The smaller mills all over the State will follow the example of the Olneyville employers in making the advance."

And on the 10th inst. our neighbor's readers were informed that the wages of the 700 employés in the large worsted mills at Oswego Falls, in this State, had been increased voluntarily by from 5 to 20 per cent., and that the mills had been "running night and day for a year." We have shown in our list that up to July 2 the number of woolen factories in which wages had been increased was 39. In several instances the scale of wages observed before the beginning of the panic has been fully restored. The Tribune will recall the fact that when the Home Market Club, a high-tariff organization, canvassed the textile industries in April last, 181 manufacturers replied that they had not reduced their scales of wages during the last two years.

A man named Edward Jones and residing at Centreport, L. I., went out with his gun, on Monday, and not only broke the laws of this State by shooting an eagle, but had the effrontery, on returning home, to boast of his crime among his neighbors and to inform the local newspaper correspondents of all its details. This is a case that should receive instant attention from the authorities. The Revised Statutes declare that "no person shall at any time, within this State, kill or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same is killed," any one of several wild birds, among which the eagle is with emphasis placed first in the list, and a fine is fixed as penalty for violation of the law. That fine, if the Long Island game officials do their duty, Mr. Edward Jones will have to pay. The amount of it, $5, is a ludicrously inadequate punishment for an act so outrageous as his, but small as the fine is, the payment of even this sum may teach a much-needed lesson both to this particular man and to many others whose first thought, on seeing a wild creature of any kind, is to kill it if they can.

A report that comes from Madrid is to the effect that Martinez Campos is to be superseded in command of the Government troops in Cuba by Gen. Blanco, now Military Governor of Manila. That Spain has lost faith in Campos is probable enough. For months, now, it has been difficult to discover whether he was in pursuit of the rebels, or they of him. Supplied with all the men, arms, and money for which he has asked, and assisted by a fleet of considerable size, he has allowed the rebellion to spread steadily, and though often victorious in petty skirmishes, he has not won a single battle of any consequence and is to-day confronted by a situation of affairs much more serious than when he reached the island last Fall. It is no wonder that, in circumstances like these, the Spanish Government is looking about for a new leader. That it should go to the Philippines for him, however, is a fact, if it prove to be a fact, that will equally surprise and delight the Cubans. They could ask no easier task than to get the better of a man who has been trained in such a school of war and colonial rule as Spain has made of Manila. There incompetency and corruption have run wild riot for centuries, and an official who has been a part of such Government as prevails in that unfortunate archipelago will be helpless indeed if brought in contact with the comparatively high civilization that has been attained by the Cuban patriots.

MR. AUTEN'S LATEST AMBITION

He Would Succeed C. N. Bliss on the County Committee and Thus "Do" Job E. Hedges.

The resignation of Cornelius N. Bliss from the Republican County Committee is making a commotion in the Republican politics of the Eleventh Assembly District.

James W. Auten lives in that district. He is a Platt Republican who has had two political ambitions during the last six months. One was to become a Police Commissioner. He has been a member of the county organization in times past, and has taken a hand in various works on behalf of his party. He did not get the Commissionership. He was not unwilling to serve his country in some other capacity, and his many friends saw to it that his claims for some other place were duly laid before Mayor Strong. While the Power of Removal bill was having its busy days prior to July 1, hope kept springing in his breast. When the Mayor laid away his axe, hope was dead so far as Mr. Auten was concerned.

Then it was that his second ambition came. Mr. Auten became possessed of an idea, which, expressed in language current in some sections, even of the Eleventh District, was this: "Job Hedges had been throwing him down." Job being the Mayor's secretary, a political factor in the Eleventh, and, moreover, the leader of a faction in opposition to the one with which Mr. Auten was allied. The second ambition grew from all these facts, and as Mr. Auten's friends put it, it was "to 'do' Job Hedges."

The vacancy caused by Mr. Bliss's retirement is Mr. Auten's opportunity. He is making a hard fight for the place. In order to get it he must secure the support of a majority of the delegates from his district. His friends predict he will do this. This is of consequence, because it will show that the district is in control of Mr. Platt's friends so far as its committeemen are concerned, and as Job Hedges is not of that way of thinking, the Platt men claim they will have "done" Job if Mr. Auten is elected.

The trouble which has been going on in the Blaine Club, where Mr. Hedges and John Sabine Smith are rival leaders, complicates the situation, and some predictions are made that Mr. Smith, although originally a Brookfield man in the County Committee, may support Mr. Auten if he may thereby gain influence for his Blaine Club fight.

GOLD NEAREST THE IDEAL

Henry Farquhar Shows Why Silver Can Never Be Maintained as a Standard—The Labor Interests.

"Sound Currency" No. 15 of the Reform Club's series, just issued, is by Henry Farquhar, and is entitled "A Stable Monetary Standard."

It not only includes a most careful inquiry into the essentials of a stable standard, and the balance of advantage and disadvantage of varying standards, but brings to bear upon the immediate subject a wealth of reliable statistics. From these, and from the admirable chart which accompanies them, it is apparent that the so-called "appreciation of gold," when measured either in wages or in a composite of wages and prices, vanishes into thin air, and that the actual result of the conditions of the last twenty years has been a marked appreciation of wages in this and other gold-standard countries.

The factors which are of the most importance toward making any metal or commodity acceptable as a standard are noted and analyzed, and the fact that an ideal standard has not been found is frankly admitted. The searching comparison, however, here made shows how much more nearly gold approaches the ideal than does any other material, and demonstrates that the claim of silver as a standard can be upheld, in the light of the statistics, only by proving the total unfitness of human labor as a measure of value. The irresistible conclusion is not only that the gold standard is inevitable, but that it is one on the side of which the interests of the laboring man must lie.

Copies can be obtained by sending 5 cents to the Reform Club, 52 William Street, New-York City.

A BIG RAILROAD SCHEME

The New-England and Reading Systems to be Controlled by a New Syndicate of Capitalists.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 10.—A local paper to-morrow will print the following article:

It is stated here that plans have been perfected for the carrying out of the big deal by which the New-York and New-England Railroad passes into a new control. It is probable that official announcement will be made of this plan on next Monday, the 15th inst., when it will be found that the deal is much more far-reaching than has been so far suggested, including not only a new ownership for the New-England, but also for the Reading system. The same capitalists who have acquired control of the New-England have bought a majority of the stock of the Reading.

The two most important of these capitalists are J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller. Their plan is said to contemplate a traffic arrangement with the New-England and Reading companies, on the one hand, and the New-York Central, Boston and Albany, and New-York and New-Haven Roads.

This is a revival, but under very different auspices, of the stupendous scheme which, two years ago, was undertaken by A. A. McLeod, when he tried to combine the Reading with the New-England and Boston and Maine systems. McLeod failed for lack of capital. This combination controls unlimited millions.

Steamer Monmouth Breaks a Shaft.

The steamer Monmouth, Capt. Samuel Martin, left her dock at 4:30 yesterday morning with a few passengers and a large cargo of freight for Highlands, N. J. When near her destination the starboard shaft broke and she was compelled to run into her dock with one screw.

She returned to the city still disabled.

The steamer Sandy Hook will take her place, and the steamer St. John, which has heretofore made only one trip daily, will take the place of the Sandy Hook.

The Monmouth will take the place of the St. John and make one trip daily with her single screw until a new shaft is put in.

Sparrows Few, Caterpillars Many.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., July 10.—The Lafayette section of the city has for the last week been overrun by caterpillars. They have destroyed the foliage of many shades and of all fruit trees and shrubbery.

Their prevalence is attributed to the fact that the sparrows were nearly all killed by the storms of last Winter, and have not yet sufficiently increased to wage a successful war.

SPOFFORD IS ON THE RACK

Accounts of the Librarian of Congress Are Questioned.

UNBUSINESSLIKE METHODS CHARGED

Copyrights Obtained Without a Full Compliance with the Law—Fees Retained for an Undue Length of Time.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It is authoritatively stated to-night that Thomas Holcomb, Treasury Auditor, has ordered an investigation into the accounts of Ainsworth R. Spofford, who for a quarter of a century has held the responsible position of Librarian of Congress.

It is stated that there is no suspicion on the part of the Treasury Department that Mr. Spofford's accounts will be found lacking in any way that would involve his integrity. But the delay in rendering these accounts has caused the department officials to think that the system in use in the library is not thoroughly businesslike.

Librarian Spofford's accounts for the quarter ended March 31 should, under the law, have been in the hands of the Auditor on or before April 10. They have not yet been received. Mr. Spofford's accounts for the quarter ended June 30 should, under the law, have been in the hands of the Auditor on or before to-day. They have not been rendered. Treasury Auditor Holcomb has consequently refused to honor any further requisitions from the Librarian, but, nevertheless, it is stated that the salaries of the employes of the Congressional Library, which amount nearly to $1,000 a week, have been regularly paid by the Librarian without authority from the Treasury.

The Librarian of Congress is made by law the dispenser of all copyrights and the custodian of all fees received therefor. These fees, under the recently adopted practice of many newspapers of copyrighting most of their dispatches, have increased to an amount which runs up into thousands of dollars monthly. It is the simplest thing in the world to file an application for a copyright. The law simply requires the applicant to deposit in the United States mail a printed title of the book or article designed to be copyrighted, accompanied by the requisite fees, generally averaging $1. A broad construction given to this statute by the Librarian accepts a typewritten title page as being "printed" in accordance with the statute.

But to complete the copyright, other conditions are required to be complied with. These ultimate conditions which make the copyright valid, it is said, are very seldom completely fulfilled. The law distinctly requires that the application for copyright shall be deposited in the Post Office "before publication." It is asserted that the postmarks on most of the newspaper articles alleged to be "copyrighted" show that they were deposited in the mails after application. The law further enjoins that within ten days from the publication "two copies of each copyrighted book or article must be deposited with the Librarian of Congress." It is asserted that this requirement is very rarely carried out.

A nice question of law may thus arise as to whether a fee paid in for the granting of a right which the applicant, by his own neglect, places it out of the power of the Librarian to accord to him, is properly a fee upon which the United States Government has any claim. It is broadly stated that 75 per cent. of the alleged copyrights would have no standing in a court of law. Mr. Spofford himself stated recently that, if he were applied to to copyright the Bible, he would have no option but to do so, and, in fact, had done so in several instances, though he knew such copyrights would be invalid.

The suggested illegality of many of the copyrights for which fees have been paid and the delay in other cases to complete the requirements for the perfecting of the act may perhaps afford one explanation of the Librarian's delay in rendering his accounts. Another suggestion that has been made is that politicians, disappointed in their efforts to control the very valuable patronage of the Librarian's office, have instigated the investigation.

Beyond confirmation of the fact that an investigation is actually in progress, little could be learned to-night from those in possession of the actual facts. Mr. Spofford is so widely known and so highly respected that all suspicions as to his personal integrity are repelled.

DR. DEPEW OFF FOR EUROPE

Had Mails Been on Time He Would Have Missed the Paris—Suggests Mayor Strong Drink Less Tea.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew started for Europe yesterday on the American Line steamship Paris. He came very near being left. He arrived at the pier when the gang plank should have been down. It was not, because the mail wagons were late in delivering the supplementary mails, without which the Paris could not sail.

Dr. Depew was accompanied to the pier by several friends and his son, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., who went abroad with his father.

"Who will be the next nominee of the Republican Party for President?" he was asked.

"Let me see" he replied; "well, there are only five men in it—Harrison, McKinley, Reed, Allison, and Morton. The last name might be printed in capitals."

"Are you certain there is-n't a sixth?"

"Guess not."

"How about Dr. Depew?"

"I should say he is not in it. You know he is said to be a railroad magnate, and railroad magnates are not wanted."

"From what section will the candidate be selected—East or West?"

"East, undoubtedly; New-York State, most likely."

"Have you an opinion about reform?"

"Yes, yes; good thing to let alone. Straight tickets are good enough for me. They must give us one next Fall."

"As you feel that way, will you send some advice to Mayor Strong?"

"Tell him to drink less tea."

"Have you any particular object in making your trip?"

"Two—pleasure and relaxation. No business—relaxation; meet the boys—great pleasure. I will wrap myself up in an American flag and witness the boat races on the other side. I shall yell, too; yell myself hoarse for Cornell and Yale."

Mr. Depew, by being late, missed an opportunity to meet one of his doubles, several of whom have been heard of lately. About fifteen minutes before sailing time, a man, who in figure and general appearance closely resembles Dr. Depew, walked about the deck of the Paris. He knew that he was being observed, and when some one addressed him as Mr. Depew, and said he was glad that he was going over on the steamer, he said:

"Sorry, very sorry, that I can't go. I have had to put off my trip for a week to attend a meeting of the Grand Trunk roads. I will sail next Wednesday."

That passengers who knew Dr. Depew was booked to sail should have been mistaken, was quite natural, for Lieut. Du Val, the doctor's secretary, said that the double was a very good double, indeed.

Among other passengers on the Paris were John C. New, Philip D. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. McMurran, Russell Warwick McMurran, the Marquis and Marquise d'Eskens de Frenoys, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Frick, Miss Frick, Childs Frick, William Rockefeller, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Shrady, and William Littleton Savage.

Testimony for Capt. Eakins.

The investigation of the charges against Police Captain Eakins of the Mercer Street Station was continued before Police Commissioner Andrews yesterday. The Rev. Charles M. Millard, an Episcopal clergyman, who lives in West Fourth Street, gave strong testimony in the Captain's favor. He said the precinct had improved very much in his neighborhood in the last year. There were fewer disorderly persons in the streets. He ascribed it to the activity of the police. He was formerly associated with Dr. Parkhurst in his crusade.

Henry Simpson, sexton of St. Clement's Church; Gustave Handte, an insurance agent, and others testified in Capt. Eakins's favor. The trial will be resumed to-morrow.

The Forest Commission Nonplussed.

ALBANY, July 10.—After six hours' discussion of the proposed rules and regulations for the licensing of nets, as provided by law, the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission ran up against several snags, this afternoon, and decided to submit the disputed questions to the Statutory Revision Commission. Because of the great pulling

REBELS ARE REINFORCED

Hundreds of Volunteers Join the Cuban Insurgent Party.

WILL FIGHT TO THE LAST DITCH

Maximo Gomez Sends Word to Puerto Principe Loyalists that He Will Not Leave the Country as Requested.

From a Staff Correspondent of The United Press.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 1, via Key West, July 10.—Five hundred volunteers, headed by Commander Casallas, with arms, ammunition, and horses, joined the rebel ranks last week. The men formerly belonged to the famous regiment of volunteers of Camajuani, which in the war ten years ago rendered notable services to the Spanish Government. It is reported that Commander Casallas was killed in the first encounter his regiment had with Spanish troops.

In Puerto Principe the Cubans loyal to the Spanish Government appointed a commission of three leaders of the first war and several other prominent men to go and have a conference with Maximo Gomez, with the view of prevailing upon him to leave the island. Failing in their efforts to get an audience, the commission wrote Gomez a letter, stating their desire. He, it is said, returned the letter unopened, with the statement that he knew its contents through current rumors, and that he could not consider the subject; that he was not disposed to leave the country, but that he would fight to the last ditch.

The Government has sent most of its soldiers to Puerto Principe and Las Villas. The strength of the revolution is at present in Las Villas, where there are great numbers of insurgents.

Four thousand, under Antonio Maceo, are near San Luis, and are reported to be preparing for a concerted move upon the Government forces.

Lieut. Becerra Romero, who surrendered, with twenty-five soldiers, to Maximo Gomez at El Mulato, has been arrested and sent to Havana for trial. He will probably be sentenced to death. In the fight at El Mulato the insurgents captured 1,500 cartridges from the Spaniards.

Another village of Puerto Principe, San Geronimo, was stormed and captured by Gomez. He afterward destroyed the town by fire. The Lieutenant who was in charge, with fifty soldiers, made a noble resistance, but eventually surrendered, and tendered his sword to Maximo Gomez. He complimented the Lieutenant upon his bravery, and gallantly returned the sword.

In the assault upon the village of Altagracia, Puerto Principe, the Cubans lost one of their Generals, named Pedro Borrero. Señor Lopez Recio, who was a companion of the Marquis of Santa Lucia, has been appointed to succeed Gen. Borrero.

Many of the Spaniards here continue to express a great deal of dissatisfaction with Martinez Campos's mild policy. They maintain that if the Marshal does not begin a more active campaign and shed a little blood, as in the first war, they will compel him to leave.

The sanitary condition of this city continues very bad. From June 25 to 29 there were seventy-six deaths, twenty-six of whom were soldiers. The death rate for the past three months shows a frightful increase as compared with the same period of 1894. Last year the deaths reported for April were 69, May 71, and June 35. This year's figures are: April, 157; May, 193. While the June figures are not yet known, the indications point to something over 300.

The death rate in Puerto Principe is very heavy, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever. Forty-five per cent. of the deaths there are of soldiers.

Since the beginning of the war, Spain has sent to this island 23 steamers with troops, 20,205 soldiers, 269 leaders and officers, and 3 Generals.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 10.—Gen. Navarro reports having attacked and dislodged from their position the insurgent band under command of Victoriano Garzon. This leader held a strong position at Alto de Villalon. His band greatly outnumbered the troops under Navarro. Garzon was finally compelled to retreat, himself being wounded. The Government troops are in pursuit of the retreating band. Navarro's loss was very light, only three men being seriously wounded.

Brig. Gen. Gasco, commanding the Spanish troops at Cristo, reports having had a three days' battle with the insurgents at Sierra Maestra, in this province, capturing a quantity of arms and provisions. No details of the fighting have been received.

HAVANA, July 10.—Gen. Salcedo, commander of the First Military District, reports that Government troops have had slight skirmishes with insurgents near Yateras. Six of the rebels were killed. The Government loss was two killed and seven wounded. The insurgent camp was captured by the troops, and a quantity of arms fell into their hands.

PALMA THE PROBABLE CHOICE.

Cubans Believe He Would Make a Strong Provisional President.

"Big news, but cannot say anything for several days without injuring my compatriots' cause," said Secretary Gonzolo de Quesada yesterday at the headquarters of the Cuban patriots, in the Manhattan Life Building.

"No," he continued, "it is not the election of Marti's successor, the result of which may not be known for a couple of days, but it is news from the island.

"Francisco Sanchez y Echeverria, a well-known Cuban, arrived here yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Seguranca from Vera Cruz. He and his brother Urbano were prominent at Santiago de Cuba and fled to Mexico four days before the war of revolution started. Urbano is still in Mexico. His brother is destined to take a leading part in our affairs.

"Gen. de Quesada and Carlos Manuel de Cespedes are not in town just now, and I do not know when we shall see them. Soon, perhaps. But they are very busy."

"There are four districts yet to hear from, so that the successor of José Martí as President of Cuba will not be known officially until to-morrow," said Benjamin J. Guerra, Treasurer of the party in the United States, yesterday. "But he will unquestionably be Tomaso Estrada Palma.

"Señor Palma is a lawyer, a statesman of broad views, and a brave soldier who has been closely identified for many years with the cause of Cuban independence. He will be a fitting successor to our lamented Martí. He is known and esteemed by leading men in the United States, Spain, and Central America. The cause will be vigorously advanced to success under his leadership."

The Cuban Presidential election was held yesterday in the United States, Mexico, Jamaica, and Central and South America. The Cuban political clubs, which number about 100 in this country, met on Tuesday and each elected what is equivalent to a delegate to an electoral college. Each delegate will forward his choice for President to Treasurer Guerra, who will announce the result. The inauguration is to be decided on by the convention of the provisional Government, which may meet in Cuba before the end of the present week.

Mr. Guerra said yesterday that his party is amply supplied with funds for present use, but soon national bonds will be issued in New-York by the authority of the provisional Government. With the prospect of success by the revolutionists, it is expected that they will be promptly disposed of.

Besides Francisco Sanchez y Echeverria, there arrived yesterday on the Seguranca several young Cubans from Havana. It was said that they had been compelled to leave their homes hurriedly, owing to the severe regulations that the Cuban authorities have lately adopted.

PAK YONG-HYO FLEES TO JAPAN

He Was Practically the Dictator of Corea.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The Department of State has been advised by our Minister at Seoul that there is much excitement in that capital over the flight of the Minister of the Interior, Pak Yong-Hyo, the practical dictator of Corea for the last six months. The King issued an order for his arrest on the charge of treason, which gave complete satisfaction to the Japanese. But the latter, fearing the effect on Japanese public opinion of the arrest of the Minister, who was supposed to be strongly Japanese in his views, abetted his escape to Japan.

Pak is brother-in-law of the King, and has the title of Prince. His relationship to the King debarred him by Corean law from holding office. He espoused the progressive party, headed by Kim Ok Kim, and, in 1883, he was, notwithstanding the law, appointed to the new office of Mayor of Seoul. He entered into reform with such overenergy that loud complaints came from the populace, encouraged in this by the conservative faction, and soon he was removed from office.

In 1884 he was one of the chief conspirators in the abortive revolt of Kim Ok Kim. After this he escaped to Japan, where he lived in destitution until 1894. Dec. 17, 1894, when the new Corean Cabinet was formed, Pak was brought forward by the Japanese, and his appointment to the office of Minister of the Interior was forced upon the King.

He soon became the practical dictator of Corea, but showed little political wisdom, quarreled with all his friends, and alienated the friendship of the Japanese, who, for some time past, have been anxious to see him removed.

ON THE FOREIGN STATIONS.

Entertainments for Naval Officers and Cadets Given by Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Vice Admiral Kasnakoff, Governor of Cronstadt, entertained the Captain and other officers of the United States warship San Francisco at a banquet this evening.

The Russian naval cadets entertained the cadets of the Marblehead and San Francisco on the evening of July 7. The American boys expressed themselves as delighted at the hospitality of their entertainers.

The Marblehead started from St. Petersburg for Stockholm July 9.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 10.—The United States cruiser Columbia left the dry dock here this morning, and took a berth opposite Netley, where it is expected she will remain a fortnight. The Columbia is the first ironclad that has been dry-docked here.

Figaro Claims to be Right.

PARIS, July 10.—The Figaro, which published the alleged interview with Ambassador Eustis, declares that one of its representatives conversed with Mr. Eustis at the Embassy May 12, and obtained the information from him which was subsequently used as the basis of an interview. It is evident, however, from the paper's own admissions that whatever transpired during this conversation was informal and private.

Prime Minister Crispi Supported.

ROME, July 10.—The House, by a vote of 261 to 118, approved a proposal to discuss the articles of the Government's financial scheme. The Marquis di Rudinì and Signori Cavaloiti and Zanardelli spoke against the scheme. Prime Minister Crispi vigorously defended the Government, and asked that confidence be carried by an unbroken majority.

To Lunch with the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, July 10.—Sir Joseph Renals, Lord Mayor of London, and the Lady Mayoress, will give a lunch at the Mansion House on July 13 to Mr. and Mrs. Augustin Daly, twenty-four members of Daly's company, Mr. Bayard, the American Ambassador; Mrs. Bayard, and a few others.

Rear Admiral Curtis Dead.

LONDON, July 10.—Rear Admiral Curtis, retired, who was promoted to be a Commander for laying the Atlantic cable in 1866, died to-day while in a boat, in which he was returning from a visit to the Italian warships at Portsmouth.

Threat of War by Germany.

TANGIER, July 10.—Two German warships have arrived here to support the demand made by the German Government for the payment of an indemnity of $40,000 for the murder some weeks ago of a German subject.

Ambassador Bayard Calls on the Premier.

LONDON, July 10.—This afternoon United States Ambassador Bayard paid his first official visit to Lord Salisbury since the latter's resumption of the Premiership.

Mme. Carvalho-Miolan Dead.

PARIS, July 10.—Mme. Marie Carvalho-Miolan, a noted singer, died to-day at Dieppe, where she was visiting. She was born in 1827.

SCHOOL BOARD COMMITTEES

Executive Trustees for the Normal and City Colleges—Hugh Kelly Not Sworn in as a Commissioner.

The Board of Education held its last meeting before the Summer vacation yesterday afternoon.

The members of the board are Trustees of the Normal College and the College of the City of New-York, and they elected President Robert Maclay as Chairman of the Trustees of both of these institutions. Later he announced the Executive Committees for the colleges as follows:

Normal College.—Trustees Hubbell, Peaslee, Rogers, McSweeny, Hurlbut, Prentiss, Wehrum, Van Arsdale, and Hunter.

College of the City of New-York.—Trustees Ketchum, Strauss, Hunt, Montant, Goulden, Beneville Hurlbut, and Webb.

Chairmen of other committees were announced as follows:

Finance—Wehrum; Teachers—Hunt; Buildings—Little; Supplies—Peaslee; Auditing—Montant; Sites and New Schools—Van Arsdale; Course of Study and Books—Holt; School Furniture—Goulden; Evening Schools—Rogers; By-laws and Elections—Beneville; Nautical School—Mack; Library—Adams; Ward Trustees—Hubbell; School System—Strauss; Legislation—Prentiss.

Requisition on the Controller was made for $39,185 for heating and lighting the Twelfth Ward School Building at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue.

Acquisition of school sites at 163-167 Madison Avenue, 215-217 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 175-175 East Fourth Street, and on West Trinity Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets.

Mr. Strauss presented a resolution to appoint a committee of three to investigate the condition of schools and of public instruction in the newly annexed district, with power to take possession of school buildings and property according to the recent legislation pertaining thereto. The resolution was adopted. The committee consists of Mr. Maclay, Chairman; and Commissioners Strauss, Goulden, and Wehrum.

The resignation of R. Duncan Harris from the Board did not come up for action, because the Board had not been officially notified.

Hugh Kelly of 61 Fifth Avenue, who is engaged in the West India trade, with offices in Wall Street, has been designated by Mayor Strong to fill the vacancy in the Board of Education caused by the resignation of Mr. Harris.

Mr. Kelly called at the Mayor's office yesterday to be sworn in, but Acting Mayor Jerolomon refused to administer the oath because the Mayor has not been away for the ten days prescribed by Statute.

Mr. Kelly was born in Chicago thirty-seven years ago, but he has spent most of his life in this city. He received his common school education here, and is a graduate of the College of the City of New-York. He is a Catholic, as is Mr. Harris. He is a Trustee of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and is one of the managers of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. He is a member of the Catholic Club. Vice President of the Maritime Exchange, and one of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. He is also a Director in the Third and Seventh National Banks.

He will be sworn in when the ten day limit has elapsed.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Belvidere, N. J., July 10.—Samuel C. Carpenter of Easton, Penn., charged with the murder of Mrs. Ray Blackwell at Phillipsburg, N. J., April 25, was to-day discharged from custody by Judge Morrow, who held that Mrs. Blackwell committed suicide.

Jacksonville, Fla., July 10.—Alexander Simms, colored, was hanged in the jail yard this morning for the murder of Policeman E. Minor April 7. The mother, sister, aunt, and sister-in-law of the murdered man witnessed the execution.

Chicago, July 10.—The body of Gottfried F. Kanzen, a member of the firm of Kanzen & Stride, was found swinging from the end of a rope in the chamber of his home. The motive for taking his life is not known.

Bedford, Ind., July 10.—W. B. Colvin, a lawyer, shot and killed Josiah Stevens at Indian Springs Station. Stevens was a preacher. The cause of the killing is not known.

Hartford, Conn., July 10.—Allen Pettibone, the oldest resident of Granby, was found dead hanging by a rope in his bedroom this morning. He was ninety-one years old.

San Francisco, July 10.—Prof. William J. Hussey of the Standard University, Illinois, will succeed Prof. Barnard as astronomer of Lick Observatory.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Kennett, (Br.,) Davies, Progreso July 4, with mdse to Henry W. Peabody & Co.—vessel to master. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

Ship Earl of Dunmore, (of Glasgow,) Calcutta 132 ds, with mdse to Rulli Brothers—vessel to Balfour, Williamson & Co.

FREE SILVER IS IGNORED

Iowa Republicans Demand an International Agreement.

SENATOR ALLISON FOR PRESIDENT

The Convention Reaffirms the Minneapolis Declaration on the Currency Question with a Few Slight Amendments.

Governor—FRANCIS M. DRAKE of Centreville.

Lieutenant Governor—MATT PARROTT of Waterloo.

Supreme Court Judge—JOSIAH GIVEN of Des Moines.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—HENRY SABIN of Clinton.

Railroad Commissioner—GEORGE W. PERKINS of Farragut.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 10.—The Republican State Convention to-day evaded a square expression on the money question by reaffirming the Minneapolis platform's declaration, ignored the prohibition question, indorsed Senator Allison for President, and listened to a somewhat remarkable speech from Temporary Chairman J. R. Lane. Mr. Lane, in calling the convention to order, said:

If wisdom prevails here to-day, we have a good prospect that the next President of the United States will be a Republican. That party always has been, and is now, in favor of a sound national currency—a currency always redeemable in coin. Whatever the form of our money, whether gold or paper, it must have equal purchasing power. Gold and silver have always been, and will continue to be, the money of the world. They are not the creation of legislation. These metals are the natural money of the world because of their divisibility and their non-destructibility.

The value or price of these metals is and must be determined by the same rules as apply to all other commodities—that is, by the quantity produced and the demand for their use.

By this rule gold is the more precious and silver the less valuable. We recognize this difference in value in the coinage of gold and silver into money at a fixed ratio. That ratio, this fixed, may become changed and seriously disturbed by an abnormal increase in the production of one or the other.

The enormous production of silver in the past few years in this and other countries has increased the quantity without relatively increasing the demand, and has lowered the value. Silver being necessary in the money of the world, we must either maintain its coinage at par, by legislative limit of the amount, or change the coinage ratio to the basis of its market value. Under the policy of legislative limitation of the amount added by assembling when in excess of the demand, we have been able to maintain at par our silver coin, although its intrinsic value is much less.

This policy was satisfactory so long as the price of silver continued high, but when it became reduced on account of the overproduction and other causes, there sprung up a demand by the producers of silver for special silver legislation. This demand has now crystallized into a demand for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. In my opinion, such a policy would establish America to be the dumping ground of silver for the world.

The Republicans of Iowa oppose this. In the State of Iowa, if we could, we expect to pay it in money worth par, worth 100 cents on the dollar—in money of equal purchasing power with that of any other nation on the face of the earth. If any one owes us, we demand and expect payment in money of equal value. This is a vital question to all classes. The farmer, the laborer, the merchant, the manufacturer, have an interest in the maintenance of gold currency. The dollar they receive for their products and labor should have the highest purchasing power and be as good as the best dollar in the world. Upon a sound currency depends to a large extent the development, the prosperity, the success, and the maintenance of our people. In the past the Republican party has espoused the cause of the people on all the great questions affecting their interests. So now the Republican Party must not be lured aside by what might be called an apparent craze sweeping over the country, but must take its position according to the very right of this question.

The fight for the offices was, with one or two exceptions, a tame one. Six ballots were necessary to nominate a candidate for Governor. Nine candidates were in the field. Gen. Francis M. Drake and ex-Senator James F. Harlan were always in the lead, with Matt Parrott a good third. Drake was nominated on the sixth ballot, and then Parrott was named for Lieutenant Governor, defeating the present incumbent, Warren S. Dungan.

Supreme Judge Josiah Given of Des Moines, State Superintendent Henry Sabin of Clinton, and Railroad Commissioner George W. Perkins of Farragut were renominated without difficulty.

There was no contest in the convention over the platform. No attempt was made to secure a declaration for free silver. A resolution adopted by the caucus of the Second District delegates favoring a law permitting the manufacture of liquors in the State was presented to the Committee on Resolutions, but was ignored. Senator Allison was present, and received an enthusiastic welcome, but did not make a speech.

The platform disapproves of the new tariff bill, and on the currency question says:

We believe in maintaining not only the highest wage rate of labor, but the integrity of money in which it is paid. We affirm the declaration of the Republican National platform of 1892, adopted at Minneapolis, that "The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republicans demand the use of both gold and silver as a standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of the value of the two metals, that the purchasing and the debt paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers, and the workingmen demands are that every dollar, whether paper or coin, issued by the Government, shall be as good as any other."

We urge that the United States exert its influence to establish with the important commercial nations of the world such an international agreement as will enable this country to open its mints to the free and unlimited coinage of both metals without risk to one or the other from the volume of our money.

Referring to Senator Allison the platform says:

We congratulate the people on the fact that the State of Iowa will be represented in the Fifty-fourth Congress by two Senators and eleven Representatives who are zealous and fearless advocates of Republican principles, and whose services in the past we heartily commend. With especial pride do we remember the distinguished services of our senior Senator, whose long and honorable record as a servant of the State entitles him to expression of our full confidence and our enduring affection. We hail with satisfaction the universal desire of the Republicans of the State to continue him in his present field of usefulness until called to the larger services of the Nation.

This was the largest convention ever held by the party in the State, and nearly every Republican of prominence in the State was present.

CONDITION OF GROWING CROPS

Summary of the Reports Sent to the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The July returns to the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture by the correspondents thereof make the following averages of condition: Corn, 99.3; Winter wheat, 65.8; Spring wheat, 102.2; oats, 83.2; Winter rye, 82.2; Spring rye, 77; all rye, 80.7; barley, 91.9; rice, 84.4; potatoes, 91.5; tobacco, 85.9. Acreage of potatoes compared with 1894, 107.9, and of tobacco, 84.8 per cent.

The report on acreage of corn, which is preliminary, shows 107.8 as compared with the area planted in 1894, which was a little over 76,000,000 acres, being an increase of 6,000,000 acres, and aggregating in round numbers, 82,000,000 acres.

The averages for the principal corn States are: Ohio, 104; Michigan, 104; Indiana, 104; Illinois, 105; Wisconsin, 105; Minnesota, 122; Iowa, 106; Missouri, 107; Kansas, 117; Nebraska, 107; Texas, 112, Tennessee, 107; and Kentucky, 102.

The average condition of corn is 99.3 against 95 in July last year, and 93.2 in 1893. The averages of condition of winter wheat is 65.8 against 71.1 in June, and 83.2 last July. The percentages of the principal States are: New-York, .78; Pennsylvania, .88; Kentucky, .85; Ohio, .69; Michigan, .69; Indiana, .52; Illinois, .50; Missouri, .68; Kansas, .42; California, .82; Oregon, .95; and Washington, .93.

The condition of Spring wheat is 102.2 against 97.8 in June, and 68.4 in July, 1894. State averages are Minnesota, 112; Wisconsin 98; Iowa, 109; Kansas, 46; Nebraska, 80; South Dakota, 112; North Dakota, 102; Washington, 94; Oregon, 90.

The average condition of all wheat for the country is 76.2. The condition of oats is 88.2 as against 84.3 June 1, and 77.7 July 1, 1894. The condition of Winter rye is 82.2; of Spring rye, 77.0, and all rye, 80.7. The average condition of barley is 91.9 against 99.3 in June, an increase of 1.6 points.

The July returns for cotton make the average condition 82.3, against 81 in June, an improvement of 1.3 points. The condition July 1, 1894, was 89.6, and same date 1893, 82.7 per cent. The averages of the States are as follows: Virginia, 100; North Carolina, 74; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 88; Florida, 93; Alabama, 83; Mississippi, 86; Louisiana, 77; Texas, 76; Arkansas, 93, Tennessee, 92.

SEEK WOUNDS TO MAKE MONEY

Seth L. Keeney Thinks People Get in Front of Trolley Cars in Order to Become Wealthy Quickly.

"It is my opinion that people get in front of the cars in order to be run over, and thereby secure heavy damages."

That statement was made yesterday to the Assembly committee that is investigating the affairs of the Long Island Traction Company by Seth L. Keeney, President of the defunct Commercial Bank, Trustee of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, stockholder of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, and Director of the Long Island Traction Company.

Mr. Keeney was the principal witness before the committee, and had many interesting things to say in addition to what has been quoted. He said he had been connected with the Brooklyn City Railroad Company more years than he had fingers and toes, but he could not remember anything about the purchase or quantity of his stock in the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.

Q.—Had you ever any idea of the value of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad stock? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then in purchasing the stock that feature had no influence on you? A.—I presume it had.

Q.—How could it when you knew nothing about it? A.—When a person gets an opportunity to buy 25 cents' worth of eggs for 20 cents he generally buys.

Mr. Wade—Yes, but he generally wants to know of what vintage they are. You don't know how much stock you bought? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You took part in the general scheme to get the three railroads under one proprietary company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Why was that scheme inaugurated? A.—Wanted to give the railroads one name, I suppose.

A.—Then do you think it was advisable to go to the State of Virginia in order to get a new name? A.—Perhaps it was the cheaper way.

Q.—What was the reason for another company? A.—Wanted to enlarge the plant; to extend various roads.

Q.—Yes, to create a stupendous institution in Virginia in order to gain control of all the railroads in this State? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the scheme? A.—To extend the roads and make an honest shilling.

Q.—Then you had your eye on the honest shilling when you went to Virginia with $30,000,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Keeney then said that next Monday each stockholder must pay 5 per cent. on his stock. If he does not pay he will have to sell out. In September he will have to pay another 5 per cent. Mr. Keeney said the company was going to diminish its capital to $15,000,000. He then declared this was caused by the distress of the Brooklyn City Railroad, which had called for a receiver. The traction company, he said, could care for itself.

H. B. Hollins of H. B. Hollins & Co., who made the deal between the traction company and the Brooklyn City Company, was a witness in the afternoon.

Do you consider it a legitimate business transaction?" asked Mr. Wade, "for residents of the State of New-York to go to Virginia, and organize a company with a capital of $30,000,000 on assets of $4,500,000 and then come to this city and institute its offices and carry on business?"

Mr. Hollins said he did not think the question had anything to do with him as a witness in the case before the committee, and suggested that, as he was a promoter of railroads, to answer such a question would be a "legitimate business transaction," and the question should be accompanied by a fee.

Do you think the State of New-York should allow anything of the kind?" asked Mr. Wade.

"I didn't make the laws," smilingly responded Mr. Hollins as he left the stand for the day.

DIED FROM THE PRICK OF A HAT PIN

A Pennsylvania Girl Kills Her Pastor by a Playful Act.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., July 10.—The Rev. S. H. Phillips of Durham, aged thirty-one years, died to-day at St. Luke's Hospital of blood poisoning.

Six weeks ago, Miss Cope, one of his parishioners, for a jest, pricked him with a hat pin in the leg. Blood poisoning followed, and the leg was amputated Saturday.

The young woman is almost crazy with grief. Phillips was a graduate of Ursinus College, and was Professor of Mathematics there for two years. He was one of the best known Reformed clergyman in Eastern Pennsylvania.

OBITUARY RECORD

Robert De Wolf Sampson.

Robert De Wolf Sampson died last Tuesday at the Sampson family residence, in Pittsfield, Mass. He was thirty years old.

Mr. Sampson was graduated from Harvard in 1887, and from the Law School in 1890. He was a member of the Zeta Psi fraternity. He pursued his legal studies in this city with the law firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard for two years. He was then compelled to retire from active work in his profession on account of ill health.

The last year of his life was spent in traveling for his health, chiefly abroad.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dudley P. Ely, the wealthiest resident of Norwalk, Conn., died suddenly Tuesday. His age was seventy-seven years. Mr. Ely was born in Simsbury of French ancestry. Early in life he sold Yankee notions from a pack, traveling about through the country towns on foot. He had held several offices of public trust. He owned stock in all the large corporations in Norwalk.

—John Higgins, a salesman for Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. of this city, died in London, England, Tuesday, of pneumonia, which he contracted on the steamship on which he took passage for England a month ago. Mr. Higgins was born in London seventy-two years ago. He had lived in Brooklyn for over forty years, his home for the last twenty-five years being 261 Ryerson Street. His body will be brought home.

—James C. Roberts of the firm of Roberts Brothers, stevedores, 37 South Street, died yesterday morning at 303 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, from a paralytic stroke, which attacked him Tuesday night. He had been apparently in good health until that time, attending to business Tuesday as usual. He was forty-five years old, and a member of the Maritime Exchange.

—The Rev. P. A. Kline, who for two years had been pastor of the Baptist Church at New-Monmouth, N. J., died Tuesday. He was forty-nine years old. He was a native of Prussia, coming to this country at the age of five years. He was ordained in 1885 and had charges at Summit and Clinton previous to going to New-Monmouth.

—Notice was posted in the Produce Exchange yesterday of the death of Frederick Meissner, who was formerly active as a commission merchant. He retired from business several years ago. He was sixty-eight years old.

—Seth Richards of Ottumwa, Iowa's wealthiest land owner, and an Iowa pioneer, died at Oakland, Cal., yesterday, aged sixty-three years. His wealth is estimated at $6,000,000.

—Dr. William E. Scuppert, a celebrated surgeon of the South, died Tuesday at New-Orleans, aged forty-one years.

—Phineas C. Brintnall, a railroad contractor, died at Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, aged sixty-six years.

AT THE HOTELS.

—George R. Peck of Chicago is at the Holland.

—Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island is at the Cambridge.

—Willard Saulsbury of Delaware is at the Brunswick.

—Col. James Van Voast, United States Army, is at the Murray Hill.

—Commander John Schouler, United States Navy, is at the St. James.

—Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, is at the Park Avenue.

—State Senator Henry J. Coggeshall, Assemblyman George S. Horton, Charles W. Terry, and F. A. Robins are at the Metropole.

—Congressman Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, James S. Clarkson of Iowa, and Henry W. Sage of Ithaca are at the Fifth Avenue.

Harness Men Have an Excursion.

The national convention of the Wholesale Harness Dealers met again yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel. Including delegates and their families there are over 1,000 present, representing every State in the Union. After the convention was called to order, the local committee announced that the day had been set apart for the entertainment of the delegates and guests.

The steamer Myndert Starin took them to Glen Island, where an elaborate programme had been laid out. It included visits to the new Museum of Natural History, the big Zoo, Little Germany, and a clambake. Mr. Starin met the guests at Glen Island and did everything in his power to have them pass a pleasant time at the famous resort.

Carpet Weavers Strike for Higher Wages.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The threatened strike of power loom ingrain carpet weavers for an advance of 7½ per cent. was begun to-day, when 1,448 employes in twenty-two mills—a majority of the manufactories in the district embraced in the jurisdiction of the Power Loom Weavers' Protective Association—left their looms.

NINETEEN CHURCHES USED

Fifty Thousand Christian Endeavor Delegates in Boston

THE CONVENTION OPENED LAST NIGHT

Boston Decorated Magnificently for the Endeavorers, and a Good Deal of Enthusiasm Shown.

BOSTON, July 10.—Boston greeted the Christian Endeavor hosts to-day with a wreath of crimson and white decorations, hung from thousands of buildings. The air was clear and cool, refreshing the visitors after their travels. Fourteen thousand delegates had registered last night.

Since sunrise this morning, they have poured into the city by thousands on special and regular trains and boats. This morning a second 14,000 registered, and by midnight there were nearly 50,000 Endeavorers in town.

Each delegation, whether from a State or a section of a State, was met at a point about 100 miles from Boston by four local Endeavorers, two each from the Accommodation Reception Committees, who canvassed their number, furnished to them information about the city, and telegraphed the size of the delegation to the Christian Endeavor booth in the Boston station.

On arrival the delegates were met by white-capped guides, who escorted them to the electric cars or led them in a march to the churches which were to be their headquarters. There they were registered, furnished with the neat convention badge, and assigned to suitable rooms in neighboring houses.

Miss Lizzie Borden and her sister, Miss Emma Borden, were among the Christian Endeavor delegates who registered at the Fall River headquarters, the Baptist Church on Harrison Avenue, to-day.

The grand convention opened at 7:30 o'clock this evening, with nineteen simultaneous meetings in Boston, Cambridge, and Somerville churches. Among the most important was that at Berkeley Temple, at which the Rev. George E. Horr, Jr., D. D., of Boston presided and welcomed the delegates. The subject of the evening, "The Religious Press," was discussed by the Rev. William Hayes Ward, D. D., of New-York City, who said:

There are bad religious papers, and chief of all is the paper that is too anxious to make a living for itself, and not interested in the kingdom of God. The chief fault, the one damning fault, in a religious paper is that it does not care much for the Kingdom of God. Thank Heaven, we are passing out of the age of sectarianism.

Christians now forget their sects in their love for the Church of the living God. They will do this more and more. For the present we must have denominations, and our denominations must have their religious paper. And you and I are born and converted and we need denominations, but our papers, whether denominational or not, must not make the kingdom of God bend about their denomination.

For this reason I thank the good Providence that has led you to cling to this undenominational society. Your wise religious paper will understand the signs of the times, and will make your denomination the servant, not the master, of the Church.

You are learning here a lesson which sectarians would not want you to learn, that your denomination does not have all the truth, and that others are just as faithful to the Master as yours is.

The Rev. A. E. Dunning, D. D., of Boston followed on "The Relation of the Religious Press to Christian Endeavor." He said that while Christian Endeavor had made the Boston secular press religious for one week, the religious press had made Christian Endeavor news for the world. Then the secular press used it lavishly and generously.

He next spoke of the relation of the religious press to missions, claiming that it carried Christian Endeavor news to the end of the world.

Jamaica Plain extended its local greeting to the Endeavorers with a grand union rally at the Jamaica Plain Baptist Church. The Rev. Ralph M. Hunt, pastor, presided. The Rev. Mr. Morgan of the Jamaica Plain Congregational Church welcomed the visitors. The Rev. Elijah Horr, D. D., of Worcester delivered an address on "A Reason for the Hope that Is in Us," speaking of the historical and general proofs of Christianity.

The Rev. H. C. Farrar, D. D., of Albany, N. Y., made the principal address of the evening upon the Christian Endeavor Society as a training school for church work.

One of the most interesting meetings was held in Shawmut Congregational Church, the headquarters of the Ohio delegates. The Rev. W. E. Barton, pastor, presided, and Henry B. Carrington of Hyde Park, who was an Adjutant General from Ohio during the civil war, welcomed the delegates. Two original Christian Endeavor stories, written for the occasion, were read by Mrs. Grace Livingston Hill of Germantown, Penn., and the Rev. J. F. Cowan, D. D., of Pittsburg.

Other meetings and addresses were as follows:

Second Church, Dorchester, the Rev. Arthur Little, D. D., pastor, presiding. The speakers were Miss Charlotte Thorndike Sibley of Belfast, Me.; Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. D., of Chicago, Ill., and the Rev. W. H. McMillan, D. D., of Allegheny, Penn.

Clarendon Street Baptist, the Rev. George Scholl, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., presiding. The speakers were Prabaha Ranchhadrayya Garu of Guntur, India, and Miss Florence Ben-Oliel of Jerusalem, Palestine.

Dudley Street Baptist Church, the Rev. A. S. Gumbart, D. D., pastor, presiding. The speakers were Mrs. Emily McLaughlin of Boston and the Rev. T. S. Hamlin of Washington, D. C.

Warren Avenue Baptist Church, the Rev. Robert MacDonald, pastor, presiding. The speakers were the Rev. H. F. Shupe of Dayton, Ohio, and the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, D. D., of Albany, N. Y.

First Baptist Church, the Rev. N. E. Wood presiding. Speakers—The Rev. John L. Beckley, D. D., of New-York City and Thomas E. Murphy of Pittsburg, Penn.

Park Street Church, the Rev. C. H. Daniels, D. D., presiding. Speakers—The Rev. Jesse Malex Yonan of Persia and the Rev. Thomas J. Morgan, LL. D., of New-York City.

Charlestown First Baptist Church, the Rev. Arthur S. Durrows, pastor, presiding. Speakers—John C. Berry, M. D., of Japan and the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minn.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Dorchester, the Rev. W. H. Allbright, pastor, presiding. Addresses by the Rev. John H. Boyd, D. D., of Owensborough, Ky., and the Rev. H. B. Grose of Chicago.

Phillips Congregational Church, South Boston, the Rev. Minot S. Hartwell of Boston, presiding. Speakers—The Rev. Richard Burges of Cardiff, Wales; the Rev. S. B. Meeser of Wilmington, Del., and the Rev. M. Curnham, D. D., of St. Louis.

First Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Scott F. Hershey, Ph. D., pastor, presiding. Addresses by Miss A. P. Jones of Falmouth, the Rev. J. Z. Tyler, D. D., of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., of Minneapolis, Minn.

Central Square Baptist Church, East Boston, the Rev. Frederick M. Gardner, pastor, presiding. Speakers—The Rev. M. M. Binford of Richmond, Ind.; the Rev. W. J. Darby, D. D., of Evansville, Ind., and the Rev. William Patterson of Toronto, Ontario.

Shepard Memorial Church, Cambridge, the Rev. A. P. Foster, D. D., of Boston, presiding; speakers, the Rev. Rufus W. Miller of Reading, Penn., and the Rev. F. N. Peloubet, D. D., of Auburndale.

Pilgrim Congregational Church, Cambridge, the Rev. Charles Olmsted, pastor, presiding; speakers, the Rev. Canon J. B. Richardson of London, Ontario, and H. L. Hastings of Boston.

Franklin Street Congregational Church, Somerville, the Rev. James M. Gray, pastor, presiding. Speakers—The Rev. J. A. Rondthaler, D. D., of Indianapolis, Ind.; Selah Merrill, D. D., LL. D., of Andover, and Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell of Allegheny, Penn.

Brookline Baptist Church, the Rev. Henry C. Tarsus, D. D., of Boston presiding. Speakers—The Rev. S. H. Jenanyan of Mabie, Asia Minor; the Rev. Roland D. Grant, D. D., of Portland, Oregon, and the Rev. K. Tsunashima of Tokio, Japan.

The Rev. James Boyd Brady, D. D., pastor of People's Temple, presided at the meeting in that church. A report was read by the Rev. J. Lester Wells of Jersey City, Secretary of the International Committee on Christian Endeavor work among the life-saving stations, lighthouses, and lightships, and an address was delivered by the Rev. John Henry Barrows, D. D., of Chicago.

The Elevator "Boy" a Woman.

At the Pasteur Institute, Ninety-seventh Street and Central Park West, a new elevator attendant was recently engaged. Arthur Livingston was the name given. Every night he was visited by a young man about twenty years old, who said he was his brother. The new "boy" left with two bundles Tuesday. It was found that clothes and a watch belonging to an employe of the institute were missing.

The police of the West One Hundredth Street Station went to the law office of Sampson & Wyman, which the "boy" had called up on the telephone the day he left, and it was found that

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending July 13 will close promptly in all cases at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad.

FRIDAY.—At 5 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Delcomyn.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine") at 6:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Pannonia, via Glasgow. (letters must be directed "per Furnessia") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany") at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpan, and Yucatan, per steamship Segurança, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Segurança") at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per Prins Willem II., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem II.") at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam") at 12 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 1 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela") at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand") at 2 PM for Bluefields, per steamship J. Wilson, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Leland, from Mobile.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Gaelic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, especially addressed only, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 21 up to July 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 19 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 28 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to July 30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, via Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., July 5, 1895.

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Lucania, Jy 13, 3:30 PM | Aurania, Aug. 3, 3 P.M.
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Campania, Jy 27, 9:30 AM | Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $80 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
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From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
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Anchoria, July 27, 10 AM | Devonsia, Aug. 17, 2 PM
Cabin, $45 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.
Steerage outward, $15; prepaid, $15.
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WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, July 17, 1 PM | Britannic, Aug. 14, noon
Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM | Majestic, Aug. 21, 6 AM
Germanic, July 31, 2 PM | Germanic, Aug. 28, noon
Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 AM | Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 AM

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ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, July 13.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, July 13, 1 P. M.
S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, July 20, 1 P. M.
First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Aug. 13, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest. Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, July 12
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, July 16
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, July 19
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jack., Ort. So. Frt. & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Kaiser W. II...July 20, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 3, 9 A. M....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 24, 9 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Sept. 7, 10 A. M....Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Sept. 28, noon.....Genoa
Werra.....Oct. 12, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $80 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

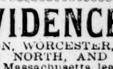
Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM | Aller, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Saale, Sa., Aug. 3, 9 AM | Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers and passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 & 3d St., Phila., Penn.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, July 18, 11 AM | Fürst Bismarck, Aug. 22, 11 AM
Fürst Bismarck, Jy 25, 11 AM | Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Sept. 5, 9 AM
Normannia, Au. 15, 11 AM | Normannia, Sept. 12, 11 AM
I. Cabin, $75 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT SERVICE WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE TO PARIS. NO CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....July 17 | NEW-YORK.....Aug. 21
NEW-YORK.....July 24 | PARIS.....Aug. 28
PARIS.....July 31 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7 | NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | PARIS.....Sept. 18

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

NOORDLAND....July 17 | WESTERNLD...Aug. 21
WAESLAND....July 31 | NOORDLAND...Aug. 28
FRIESLAND....Aug. 7 | KENSINGTON...Sept. 4
BERLIN.....Aug. 14 | FRIESLAND....Sept. 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli....Sat., July 13, 7 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Pelrot....Sat., July 20, 4 A. M.

Passenger-steamers and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hasbrouck, Jr., W. H. Rieth, Gen. Agt. S.F.& W.Ry, 261 B'way, R. L. Walker, Agt., Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. O. S.S.Co., N.Pier 35 N.R. J. L. Adams, G. E. A. P.C.&P.R.R., 353 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. &P. A.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, WHITE MOUNTAINS, THE NORTH, AND EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Connecting trains leave Wharf Providence 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:30 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M., (Sundays, 8:15 A. M., due Worcester 10:25 A. M.) White Mountains train, with parlor car from Providence, 7:50 A. M., (except Sunday.) Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

STONINGTON LINE.
Steamers leave same pier at 6:00 P. M., including Sundays. The only direct Sound Route to NARRAGANSETT PIER and WATCH HILL.

FALL RIVER LINE, for Boston, Newport, Fall River, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, and all Eastern and Northern Mountain, Inland, and Seashore points.
DOUBLE SERVICE.—The Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim in commission together. Two boats each way daily. A fine orchestra on each. Leave New-York from Pier 28, N. R., foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:30 P. M., Sundays 5:30 P. M. only. Trains leave Fall River 5:30 and 7:40 A. M., due Boston 6:50 and 9:00 A. M. Boats from New-York 6:30 P. M. week days, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, touch at Newport.
For full time table and list of Summer literature address, with postage, "Old Colony," P. O. Box 452, N. Y.

BOSTON, WORCESTER,
Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts.
VIA NORWICH LINE.
Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Leave Brooklyn, foot of Fulton St., 5 P. M. or earlier boats, and Jersey City 5:10 P. M. Through tickets and staterooms secured, and baggage checked to destination, at Annex offices.
Steamers City of Lowell and City of Worcester leave Pier (old No.) 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., 5:30 P. M. Connecting at New-London with new vestibuled trains, parlor cars, on N. Y. and N. E. Road. Fine orchestra on each steamer. Table d'hote or a la carte meals.

MAINE STEAMSHIP CO.
Direct to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me. Delightful seacoast route to all pleasure resorts North and East. Elegant steamers. Low excursion rates. Sailing days for July from New-York as follows: 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31. Pier No. 38 East River, foot of Market St. Steamers sail at 5 P. M.
HORATIO HALL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays included,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River, daily, (Sunday excepted,) at 5 P. M. for Hartford and Connecticut River Landings.

Hudson River by Daylight.
DAY LINE STEAMER
"NEW-YORK" or "ALBANY."
Daily except Sundays.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier...8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 3:30 A. M.
DIRECT CONNECTIONS
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Delaware R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on the Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, with special trains to and from SARATOGA.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING & AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) Connecting with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Richfield Springs, Sharon Springs, Thousand Islands, Adirondacks, and all points North, East, and West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and steamer on Lake George.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, DAILY, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P.M.; Sat's, 1:45 P.M.
Leaves West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Sat's, 2 P.M.
For CRANSTON'S, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

The Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd.—
FOR ORIENT, SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, and SAG HARBOR. Leaves daily at 5 P. M., except Sundays, from Pier 26 E. R., foot Peck Slip, connecting at Greenport with steamer Teddie for New-Suffolk, Jamesport, and Riverhead. June 29, and Saturdays in July and August, will leave New-York at 1 P. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every day at 6 P. M. from Pier 43, foot of West 11th St., connecting with CATSKILL MOUNTAIN and CAIRO R. R. and the New Otis ELEVATING RAILWAY to the summit. Directory of Summer hotels and boarding houses mailed free at pier.

SARATOGA EXCURSION, $4.50.
(LAKE GEORGE, $7.30; TROY, $2.50; EXCURSION,) good during season. TROY BOATS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M. EXPRESS TRAINS FOR SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, ADIRONDACKS. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 6 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave every week day at 6 P. M., from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting with Boston and Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY,
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.
In connection with the CATSKILL MOUNTAIN RAILWAY from Catskill.
Connects with the 9:40, 11:30, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroads, with Albany Day Line and Catskill Evening Line, for Catskill Mt. House, Kaaterskill Hotel, Laurel House, Haines Corners, and Tannersville; Onteora, Sunset, Twilight, Santa Cruz, and Elka Parks, and Schoharie Manor.
A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:40 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis Elevating Railway; due at Catskill Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect June 30, 1895.

9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 5:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:05 A. M., St. Louis 3:45 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M., next day.
7:35 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 11 A. M., 3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, and Memphis; 12:15 night, daily, Sleepers to Montgomery and Jacksonville.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Macon, and Charleston; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—Express 5 P. M. daily, through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
For OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
For ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, through Buffet Parlor Car and Coach.
For CAPE MAY, 11:00 A. M., 1:00 and 2:10 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M.; 12:01, 1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, (except Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10, Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 960 Fulton Street, 938 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sunday. Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
1:40 P. M.—Saturdays only. Saratoga and Catskill Mountains Limited. Buffet Drawing-Room Cars.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Saratoga, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Saranac Lake, and Lake Placid.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping-Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:10 Night—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New-York Central, every night, except Sunday night.
9:10 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. For Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only. To Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on Putnam Division, as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. This is the only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Ticket offices in Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany, for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany, Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
A.—11:00 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Hobart and New-Paltz.
B.—11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car to Bloomville.
C.—3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached to Hobart and Saratoga.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis.
9:10 A. M. and 3:55 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. For Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only. To Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on Putnam Division, as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. This is the only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
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Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. Gen. Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN R.R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts. VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA; RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with Fast Mail for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M. SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, Tickets at Ferry Stations, 942 Broadway, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 125th St.; 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time table, giving full information, at all stations.
WESCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after June 30, 1895,
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, (5:30 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (4:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 1:00 P. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Cape May, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140,

PETROLEUM SUPPLY OF GREECE

Arrangements Said to Have Been Made Whereby Russia Furnishes It.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A dispatch from Minister Alexander, dated Athens, June 18, states that among the measures likely to be considered during the present session of the Greek Chamber of Deputies is the ratification of the new treaties with Russia and Belgium. Mr. Alexander says: "I learn that the treaty with Russia allows the importation of Greek currants into that country free of duty, while the Greek Government in return agrees to buy petroleum exclusively from Russian companies, which it would probably be compelled to do at any rate. Petroleum is one of the Government monopolies in this country.

"Greece has for some time bought its supply entirely from American companies, having imported 2,012,810 gallons last year from America. American petroleum is still preferred, but I am informed that American companies will no longer sell it here because an agreement has been made by the Russian companies and themselves that each shall furnish petroleum only to certain countries, and Greece is one of the countries allotted to the Russian companies. I do not know, however, that this information is correct."

Revenue Cutter Officers Changed.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Changes in stations of revenue cutter officers have been ordered as follows: Capt. C. A. Abbey, to the command of the Winona, at New-Berne, N. C.; Capt. W. H. Roberts, to the command of the Morrill, at Charleston, S. C.; First Assistant Engineer Coyle, to the Morrill; First Assistant Engineer W. M. Robinson, to the Chandler, at New-York; First Assistant Engineer A. J. Borvyson, to the Guthrie, at Baltimore.

Proposals for Navy Yard Work.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Secretary Herbert to-day advertised for proposals for the construction of the quay wall inside of Whitney Basin, at the New-York Navy Yard, for which an appropriation of $25,000 is available, and for the reconstruction of Building No. 115, at the same yard, at an estimated cost of $39,970.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's
Great Excursion Routes
TO THE SEA.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.
ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

To-day, 5:30, 6:40, 7:30, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:00, 3:40, 4:00, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:10 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., via Bay Ridge, round trip 50 cents, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M. Saturdays, 12:40 P. M.

REDUCED RATES MONDAYS.

On each Monday during the season the L. I. R. R. Co. will sell at its East 34th St. ticket office round trip tickets to Manhattan Beach, and good for admission to either Sousa's Concert, Rice's "1492," or Circus Carnival, good only on day of sale, Fifty Cents.

CONEY ISLAND.
Culver Route.
Round Trip, 30 Cents.
Only Direct Route to Brighton Beach Race Track.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
AND JAMAICA BAY.

From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. Additional trains Saturdays only, 1:50, 2:30, 9:40 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:
FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East-side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, east side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the east side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,
LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!
GLEN ISLAND
A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte, "Klein Daisy" and "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.
TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 3:30, 5:15 P. M. Foot 34th St., E'klyn, 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M.; 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00 P. M. Leaves Glen, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:45, 2:17, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10:45 A. M. for 3rd St. and Pier 18, N. R.; 11:45 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. for Pier (new) 1; 3:15, 4, 5:30, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.
EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Central Railroad of New-Jersey's
LOW-RATE EXCURSION TO
Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko,
In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 17.

A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip, $2.25; Switchback tickets at half rates, if purchased on excursion train.

CONEY ISLAND.
SEA BEACH ROUTE.

Boats by Bay Ridge Ferry leave foot Whitehall St., week days, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, and every 20 minutes until 10:40 P. M.; last boat train from Coney Island, 10:30, extra trains via Brooklyn Elevated Road and Bridge, 11:10 and 12 midnight. Time to Coney Island, 35 minutes. Quickest route to the SEIDL CONCERTS, (round trip ticket to Brighton, including stage or elevated road, 35 cents.)

Round Trip Reduced to 30c.

ERIE LINES,
—EVERY SUNDAY—
SHOHOLA GLEN,
107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00
First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.
GREENWOOD LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.
Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)...8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

AROUND STATEN ISLAND.
THE AURORA.
This is the finest sail to be had in N. Y. Harbor by Steamboat.
Leaves daily foot West 22d St., 1:30; Battery Landing, 1:45; Bridge Dock, Brklyn, 2 P. M. Music and refreshments. Ticket, 50c.

Furnished Rooms.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,260 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

46 WEST 127th ST.—Cool, clean furnished rooms with or without breakfast to desirable persons.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Office of the Clerk of the Common Council, Room 8, City Hall, New-York City, New-York, July 5, 1895.

Pursuant to directions given to me in the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council July 2d, 1895, and approved by the Mayor July 5, 1895, viz.:

Resolved, That Wednesday, the 7th day of August, 1895, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the Chambers of the Board of Aldermen, in the City Hall, in the City of New-York, be and they hereby are designated as the time and place when and where the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for the consent of the said Common Council to the construction, maintenance, and operation of the railroad referred to in the said company's petition shall be first considered, and that public notice be given by the Clerk of the board by publishing the same daily for at least fourteen days in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York, to be designated therefor by his Honor the Mayor, according to the provisions of Section 92 of the railroad law as amended; such advertising to be at the expense of the petitioner.

Public notice is hereby given that at the time and place mentioned in the resolution the following application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company will be considered as is required by the provision of the railroad law:

To the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The petition of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company respectfully shows to your honorable body:

1. Your petitioner is a street surface railroad corporation organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York on the 28th day of May, 1894, and operates the railroad lines in the City of New-York on Sixth, Seventh, Ninth, Tenth, Amsterdam, Columbus Avenues, West Street, and on numerous cross-town lines, notably Chambers, Duane, Spring, Prince, Houston, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Fifty-ninth Streets, and is the owner of and operates the existing cable railroad on Broadway below Fifteenth Street, and the railroads and routes which were formerly owned by the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company, the Chambers Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad Company, the Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company.

It is the owner also of the railroad upon Lexington Avenue, in the City of New-York, between Twenty-seventh Street and the Harlem River, and extensions or branches thereof through One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, between Harlem River and Morningside Park, and leases a connection thereof with the Broadway cable line in Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue.

2. Your petitioner hereby makes application for the consent of the Common Council to the construction, maintenance, and operation of a street surface railroad for public use, in the City of New-York, upon and along the surface of the following street's, avenues, and highways; that is to say:

Commencing at the junction of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, and there intersecting or joining your petitioner's existing railroad upon the said street and avenue; running thence northerly in or upon Manhattan Avenue to the junction of said avenue with St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly in or upon St. Nicholas Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, thence westerly along One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Boulevard; thence northerly in or upon the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue to the junction thereof with Fort George Avenue.

Also from the junction of the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue at or near One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, running thence northerly and northwesterly in or upon King's Bridge Road or Broadway to and across the new bridge over the Ship Canal; thence northerly through, upon, or along King's Bridge Road or Broadway, from the said new bridge over the Ship Canal to and across the bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek at Broadway, in or upon Broadway to the northerly line of the City of New-York.

Also from the junction of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue, running thence southerly in or upon the Boulevard or Eleventh Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and running thence easterly in or upon One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Amsterdam Avenue, there intersecting or joining your petitioner's existing railroad upon Amsterdam Avenue.

Also from the junction of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, running thence easterly in or upon One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to the Harlem River.

Such railroad to be constructed with double tracks, through, upon, and along each of the streets, avenues, boulevards, and highways above mentioned, together with such connections, switches, turnouts, crossovers, turntables, sidings, and suitable stands as shall be necessary for the convenient working of the road and for the accommodation of the cars which may be run over the same.

Such railroad below One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to be operated by cable power or an underground electric current, or by any motive power which is now or may hereafter be lawfully used or employed on such road, excluding, however, horse or animal power, locomotive steam power, and the overhead trolley system of electric traction, and above One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street to be operated by the overhead trolley system of electric traction.

Dated New-York, June 29, 1895.

THE METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, by E. H. Vreeland, President.

All persons interested in the foregoing application are hereby notified to be present at the time and place mentioned in said resolution.

WM. H. TEN EYCK,
Clerk Common Council.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE HOTEL REGISTER'S GREAT SUMMER EDITION,
out July 3, price 10 cents, will give the best and only official list of the some 6,000 SUMMER HOTELS in this country, and the announcements of the best papers for hotel advertising; beautifully illustrated announcements of seven of the best Summer hotels of America; the United States and Grand Union, Saratoga; Hotel Champlain, Clinton County, N. Y.; Hotel Breslin, Lake Hopatcong, N. J.; West End, Long Branch; Pavilion, Hotel, Sharon Springs, N. Y., and others. The HOTEL REGISTER reaches all the principal of the 90,000 hotels and clubs of America and many in Europe. HOTEL REGISTER COMPANY, 7 Warren St., New-York City.

Don't Decide on Your Summer Tour
before sending for Cook's American Tour Book, which can be had for the asking, all routes and resorts; 144 pages, 3 colored maps.
SUMMER CRUISES.
The Quebec S. S. Co.'s steamer "ORINOCO" sails on the first cruise to the Maritime Provinces, St. Lawrence, Saguenay, &c., on July 13. Second cruise on Aug. 7. Fourteen-day cruise, $75.00 and upward. Send for programme.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1,225 B'way.

CONNECTICUT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Morton House,
NIANTIC, CONN.
Having been thoroughly renovated and refitted throughout, the Morton House is now open under the management of a first-class hotel man. Located half way between New-York and Boston, on the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., Shore Line, there can be no better resort to spend the Summer; good boating, fishing, surf and still water bathing; table unexcelled; finest vegetables, eggs, butter, milk, cream, &c., fresh daily from Morton House farm. Rooms large and airy, lighted by gas; heated by steam. Terms reasonable. Rooms should be engaged early. For circulars address MORTON HOUSE, Niantic, Conn.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
YORK CLIFFS, MAINE.
Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager.
FURNISHED COTTAGES TO RENT.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE GREYLOCK,
NOW OPEN.
For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
F. K. McLAUGHLIN,
Williamstown, Mass.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

White Mountains.
The leading resort of the White Mountains, N. H., for the relief of hay fever.
TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
For years the Summer home of the late Henry Ward Beecher. Quiet and homelike. Season, June 15—Oct. 1. Reasonable rates and special inducement to families.
W. A. BARRON, Mgr.
Circulars at "The Outlook," 3 Park Place, and Raymond & Whitcomb's.

BARRON'S WHITE MT. HOTELS.
FABYAN'S, CRAWFORD HOUSE, SUMMIT HOUSE.
For reservation of rooms and rates apply to
OSCAR G. BARRON, Mgr.,
Fabyan's, N. H.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-JERSEY.

Monmouth House,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.
7 MILES FROM LONG BRANCH.
OPENS JUNE 27, 1895.
FOR TERMS AND INFORMATION ADDRESS
L. U. MALTBY,
SPRING LAKE BEACH, N. J.

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Seabright. Send for terms and pamphlet.
GEORGE B. SANDT, Prop.

THE ELBERON,
ELBERON, NEW-JERSEY.
This unique Summer Resort will open for the season about June 1. For circular and particulars address J. V. JORDAN.

SEAGIRT, N. J.
PARKER HOUSE.
NOW OPEN.
On ocean front; sixteenth season; all modern improvements. Mrs. THOS. DEVLIN.

BELMAR, N. J.
THE CARLETON.
Eighteenth season under the present popular management; all modern improvements; opens June 1. W. H. STOYLE.

BEACH AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER BEACH and Webb Avs., Ocean Grove; one block from ocean; ocean outlook. Mrs. A. PARKER, Prop.

THE LANGDON,
Ocean Grove, N. J., directly on ocean front.
M. J. HOLT, Box 2,247.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Directly opposite the Beach. The leading hotel in every respect. Address.
MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. THE FRANKLIN.
One block from ocean; all improvements; tenth season. E. STROUD.

Cape May.

CAPE MAY.
One of America's most fashionable watering places; finest beach in the world; unsurpassed sea bathing; by Government reports 5° cooler than resorts within 100 miles; deep sea and sounds fishing; sanitary arrangements perfect; broad and well-shaded drives; a magnificent boulevard along ocean front; forty hotels; 3,000 cottages; reached by Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads.

THE WINDSOR,
CAPE MAY. Directly on the Beach.
Steam heat; sun-parlors. R. HALPIN.

THE BREXTON, OCEAN AV., CAPE MAY.
Large piazzas; near the beach; modern improvements. Mrs. J. A. MYERS.

Long Branch.

LELAND'S HOTEL BRIGHTON,
LONG BRANCH.
New management. SELECT FAMILY HOTEL. NEWLY FURNISHED. Low rates. Fine bathing. Opens June 20. MOLLENHAUER'S ORCHESTRA.

HOTEL AVENEL, Long Branch,
(PLEASURE BAY.) EUROPEAN PLAN.
The above hotels under the management of WARREN LELAND, Jr., Long Branch, N. J.

NEW-YORK.

MUNNATAWKET HOTEL,
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES.
FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y. OPEN JUNE 1 TO OCT. 1.
Charmingly located; six miles seaward, between New-London and Watch Hill, on line of N. Y. and N. H. R. R. and Norwich Line of steamers; frequent communications daily; excellent boating, bathing, and fishing; island seven miles long; hotels have all modern improvements; furnished cottages to rent, with hotel service or for housekeeping; descriptive circular.
W. C. WHITE.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
Pavilion Hotel, Open June 15.
European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Ferncliff Hotel and Cottages,
Greenwood Lake, N. Y.
Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas, piazzas, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,
GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M. J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

BUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.

MONONOTTO INN, FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
7 miles seaward. Now open. Address
G. L. HOPPES.

Lake George.

THE ANTLERS,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.,
a delightful place for the Summer; grand scenery, boating, bathing, fishing; terms reasonable.
JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.

HULETT'S LANDING HOTEL,
located 20 miles down Lake George, at picturesque Huletts; the most romantic spot on the lake; over 600 feet of piazzas. H. W. BUCKELL, Proprietor.

THE HILLSIDE HOUSE,
Hague, N. Y. Opens June 10. Rates, $8 to $10. Superb location on high ground. JOHN McCLANATHAN.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,
Lake George. Under new management. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

Carpenter House,
Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free 'bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

TROUT HOUSE, HAGUE, N. Y.—Location unsurpassed; boating, bathing, fishing, lawn tennis, and livery. Send for circular. C. H. WHEELER.

MOHICAN HOUSE,
BOULTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
Rates, $3 per day. FRANK CLARK, Proprietor.

Kattskill House, Lake George, N. Y. For terms address A. P. Scoville, own. & prop., Kattskill Bay, N. Y.

PHOENIX HOTEL, HAGUE, N. Y.—Opens June 1; terms, $8 to $10 per week; write for circular. G. F. MARSHALL, Proprietor.

PEARL POINT HOUSE.—Opens June 1; closes Oct. 1. P. O. address, Shelving Rock, Washington Co., N. Y. JENNIE BRADLEY, Lessee.

Sullivan County.

THE KAUNEONGA, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN Co.; opens June 29. Write to J. H. MARTIN.

Adirondacks.

ROCKY POINT INN.
Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE,
On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association.
W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

EDGEWOOD INN, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Location unequaled; five minutes from beautiful Lake Saranac.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

Adirondacks.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars Oswego, via D. & H. connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN, Lve N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M. Lve N.Y.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM,

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM.6:25 PM; ar.7:10PM,7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 6 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—WM.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

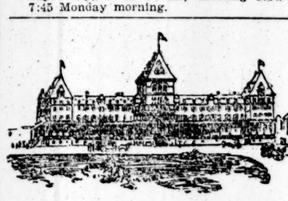
6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.
7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.



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Lake Luzerne, gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
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FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSES, SUPERIOR EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES,
DESIRABLE COTTAGE SITES, HANDSOME CHURCHES.
25 Minutes' Delightful Sail from Foot of Broadway and All Elevated Lines, on the Largest and Finest Ferryboats in New-York Harbor. Boats and Trains Every 15 Minutes, Morning and Evening, at Intervals of 30 Minutes in Middle of Day, and Every 20 Minutes on Sundays.
FARE ONLY 10 CENTS,
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MAKE A TRIP TO THE ISLAND AND INVESTIGATE FOR YOURSELF.

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Trains leave Long Island City for Long Beach week days at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6:05 P. M.; 34th St. Ferry 15 minutes earlier. For Sunday trains see Time Table.

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Send for descriptive pamphlets.

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Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing; boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $20.

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Rebuilt, enlarged, refurnished; offers the finest accommodations in RICHFIELD SPRINGS. NEW BICYCLE OVAL.
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Beautifully located in Earlington Park, New, modern; moderate rates.
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Richfield Springs, N. Y.
THE "KENDALLWOOD."
SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 1.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULP

CYCLISTS OWN THE TOWN

Great Crowd of Wheelmen Gathered at Asbury Park.

READY FOR THE NATIONAL RACES

A Day of Road Runs and Amusements for the Visitors—Trophies in The Times's Tent Much Admired.

ASBURY PARK, July 10.—That riding the bicycle a few hours or over roads something like fifty miles in extent does not tire the enthuslast was apparent this evening. After dinner and a short evening spin, the bicyclists disappeared from sight, and their machines were given a rest.

In half an hour there was a complete transformation made in the appearance of the crowd at this bustling little seaside resort. The knickerbockers and the bloomers had disappeared. The gaudy ribbons which are worn by the riders of the different makes of wheels disappeared. The "bike" cap was missing. Instead there came pouring from the spacious hotels streams of nattily attired misses and madames, resplendent in silks, satins, laces, and jewels—women restored to sanity for the nonce. Their bicycling craze was ended until tomorrow, and they became the sweet, bewitching, and fascinating creatures who have learned to know, to love, and to respect in the old-fashioned days before the bicycle craze set the fair ones to scouring over the country on the "bikes."

Not that the bike has done them a bit of harm. Far from it. There was a flush of good, healthy color in their faces, an immense elasticity in their step, and freedom that added to their attractiveness and made the swish of their silken skirts sing an even more musical song as they moved gracefully over the waxen floors to the music of the latest waltz or polka.

The bronzed-faced young men had discarded their knickerbockers and outing shirts for the regulation evening dress and joined the ladies in the dance, apparently enjoying it as well as they do pedaling their wheels over the well-kept streets of this Summer city. In brief, the wheelmen are dancing at the auditorium or in the ballrooms of the Coleman, the Plaza, the Ocean House, and the other hotels where hops and receptions are being given this evening in honor of the members of the League of American Wheelmen who are here.

To say who are at the dances would require the publication of some 3,000 names, for over that number of members of the league were already registered here at noon to-day, and the number is continually increasing. It will be fully 5,000 members here when the racing begins at the track to-morrow morning, and talk about the enthusiasm—why, the wildest sort of a gathering of political workers previous to a National Convention is a mild sort of thing compared with the bubble and sparkle and bustle and bustle of such a crowd of wheelmen and wheelwomen as have taken this town by storm this week. They ride with tireless vigor all day, talk bicycle and bicycle appointments at meal time just as a lot of horsemen talk horse when they get together, and to-night in the intervals between the dances they even forget to flirt, so earnest are they in discussing of the races that are to be held during the coming three days of the week.

The bicycle girl has the merits of the riders at her tongue's end, and she can apparently give handicappers points of their work, especially as to the way in which she should treat some favorite if she is in a certain race to be run. But later in the evening the bicycle girls showed that she was just as susceptible as the woman who has never ridden a century or tried to ride a bicycle, and secluded nooks on the verandas, a bronzed swain in evening dress, soft and low conversation, indignant glances at intruders—all told that the bicycle girl is still interested in the old, old story; loves to hear it as well as any of her sisters, and, bless your heart, flirts with a degree of desperation and earnestness that leaves the old-fashioned Summer girl far in the shade. She needs no instruction in these acts.

It has been a glorious day for the visitors, and they have enjoyed it to the full with rambles along the board walk, sails on the ocean or over the smooth water of the little lake, and, of course, half dozen runs over some of the delightful roads hereabout. A rare treat to very many of them was the chance to dip in the waters of the Atlantic, and the beach during the bathing hours was crowded with bathers, many of whom are expert swimmers. To-night before the music called them to the dance, they have paraded the streets and waked the echoes of the town with their club cries and the shrill calls of their bicycle whistles, which has made an unusual and a merry addition to the sounds of Asbury Park.

To-morrow night, all the bicyclists, male and female, will be out to witness the carnival on the lake between here and quiet Ocean Grove. Already the owners of the boats are decorating them for the parade, as there are four prizes offered for the most handsomely decorated boats. The fête is to begin at 8 o'clock and the contagers were busy making preparations to help on the show, two valuable prizes being offered for the best decorated cottages and lawns. The display of fireworks will be very elaborate and far and away the finest ever attempted here. The Asbury Park wheelmen will, as usual, extend every courtesy to visitors and will keep open house during the evening.

One of the features of the evening was a straw ride indulged in by a score of the members of the Pennsylvania Cycle Club. An old haycart filled with straw, drawn by two gray horses loaded with sleighbells, carried the party about from hotel to hotel, where they cheered members of various clubs and racing teams with their peculiar cry, which is, "Gobble! Gobble! Razzle, Dazzle! Hokey Pokey! Wah! Pennsylvania Cycle Club! Sis! Boom! Ah!" They made a great noise and sensation, and were a never-ending delight compared with the cycling idiots who would insist upon riding around town at top speed, with neither bells nor lanterns on their wheels.

TIMES TENT A FEATURE.

Thousands of Visitors Inspect the Handsome Trophies.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10.—It is pretty bad taste ordinarily to tramp about blowing one's horn and so proclaiming to the world what a wonderful person the performer on the horn usually is. If ever there was an excuse for horn blowing the people down here think The New-York Times has that excuse just at this time. There is no wheelman here but says that the tent which is the headquarters of The New-York Times is the finest thing of its kind ever seen at a bicycle meet. It is situated on Cookman Avenue, on a bit of land near Wesley Lake, and where every visitor to Asbury Park or Ocean Grove has to pass it in the course of the day.

It is a handsome marquee, large enough to hold all the other newspaper headquarters and still have a lot of room to spare. Since it was opened on Saturday last there has been an average of 2,000 visitors daily, and the register of the cycling visitors shows them to come from every State in the Union.

The marquee contains nearly all the medals and other valuable prizes given by The New-York Times for bicycle races in the last three years, including all those won by the famous racing team of the Riverside Wheelmen, whose members make for The Times quarters immediately on their arrival here, and refer to it as their home. Many of the cyclers find it a pleasant lounging place and a very convenient spot for the exchange of bicycle gossip and small talk. At almost any hour some one in a bicycle dress may be found seated at the handsome upright piano playing some of the popular music of the day.

To-morrow there will be handsome additions to the magnificent collection of bicycle trophies in the shape of the two medals given by The New-York Times for the Class A winners' race, and the silver cups to be awarded by the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey to the winners in the century run of Saturday last.

Among the visitors to-day were the well-known amateur racers, Bolfinger, Barbeau, Goodman, Eltz, Brown, Granger, Bean, Reilly, and Underhill of the Riverside Wheelmen; Green, Henshaw, and Jones of the Greenwich Wheelmen; Hedstrom and Hoppe of the South Brooklyn team; Howard Mosher of the Liberty Wheelmen; McGurn and Cobb of the Harlem Wheelmen; Paige of the Kings County Wheelmen, and Harry Maddox, the Asbury Park "scorcher."

Senator James A. Bradley, the founder of this town, is a daily visitor, and speaks with fervor of the good work done by The Times in helping to secure the National Meet here. The Times was the first to establish headquarters here, and though it has several imitators, it has no rival in the beauty of its quarters. So Mr. Bradley is enthusiastic over the innovation. To-night he sat for an hour and chatted with the visitors. Mayor Frank L. Ten Broeck, Councilmen David Harvey, Jr., Henry C. Winsor, Chief Consul Robert Gentle, Fred Keer, President of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, and Secretary-Treasurer Tattersall of the same organization, are daily visitors. James E. Sullivan of the Spalding Company, with his family, were guests at the headquarters last evening, and were delighted with the display of trophies, which showed up brilliantly under the electroller of varied colors, put in by the Seashore Electric Light and Power Company so as to give the best possible effect.

These lights, together with the many Chinese lanterns, make the tent a distinctive feature, even in this city where the varied illuminations are such features. "It is perfectly charming," said a lady visitor last evening, as she glanced about and sat down in an easy chair, the better to admire the silken banners and the great solid silver plaque won by the Riverside Wheelmen at the Madison Square Garden tournament. "Exquisite. A perfectly magnificent piece of needlework," said Miss Mary W. Matthews, as she stood in front of one of the silken banners, which the "yellow devils" of the Riverside Wheelmen had won in an inter-State race. Mrs. Mamie Force, who was with her, was of the same opinion. The wheelmen here think the two young ladies are about as neatly dressed and the most expert and graceful riders in Asbury Park, and they are right.

Charles Spencer of the Baltimore Bicycle Club voiced the sentiments of many riders from other cities when he said, after looking over The New-York Times's trophies: "Oh! if we only had such an enterprising paper as The Times in Baltimore, how cyclists would rejoice!"

A feature of the visitors' register is the record of the wheels used by them. Each visitor inscribes the name of the make of the wheel he rides, and it makes a very interesting record including the name of several makers in the West, whose wheels are rarely seen so far East as this. The tent is open daily, from 8 A. M. until about midnight, and every one is welcome to rest, to gossip, and to see the never-ending parade on the avenue.

VISITORS AT HEADQUARTERS.

Many New Arrivals Registered—Committees Very Busy.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10.—The cyclists' headquarters at the clubhouse of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, in Bangs Avenue, were lively to-day, as many more enthusiasts came to town than on the three previous days. The several committees looking after the visitors are doing their utmost to make them comfortable, and there is yet to be heard a reflection on the courtesy of the Chesterfieldian Asburys. Some of the more prominent of today's arrivals were:

C. H. Finley, Roxbury; W. B. Fegley, Pottsville; H. R. Frost, Poughkeepsie; John Franckenheimer, New-York City; C. L. Faraay, Brooklyn; G. M. T. Faulkner, Syracuse; P. Ferguson, New-York City; E. G. Fraser, Red Bank; Miss Mary E. Foster, New-York City; D. G. Edwards, Long Branch; L. L. Evans, Elizabeth; E. B. Easter, Detroit; C. L. Edward, Long Branch; H. H. Easterly, Syracuse; John Ely, New-York; F. C. Everett, Hightstown; A. S. Eccles, Trenton; Herman J. Eckhoff, New-York; G. N. Hessy, Benwick, S. I., B. Hullck, Asbury Park.

E. D. Huntoon, Paterson; C. T. Harvey, Philadelphia; Joseph Harrison, Asbury Park; Henry Harrison, Jersey City; H. A. Githens, Chicago; Arthur Gardiner, Chicago; I. B. Guerin, Newark; R. Gordon, Boston; G. R. Gerking, Pottsville; H. R. Geer, Johnstown; P. L. Gallagher, Glen Ridge; T. Palmer, Charlotte; the Rev. A. A. Gardner, New-York; R. M. Greene, Pittsburg; M. D. Fletcher Springfield; C. B. Fleming, Newton; Fred C. Heyer, Rahway; E. Holbhach, New-York; Ed F. Hinners, Edgewater; S. P. Hedenberg, Long Branch; Rudolph Hoffman, Brooklyn; W. C. Herbert, Waterbury; C. H. Hensell, Philadelphia; Charles Hofer, St. Paul; A. A. Hanson, Minneapolis; Fannie M. Heag, New-York; H. B. Hudson, Millville; Fred Hudson, Millville; W. A. Harrison, Trenton; Charles Hanson, Trenton; S. M. Harris, Long Branch; F. N. Harris, Long Branch.

S. K. Heller, Benwick; B. F. Holden, Benwick; B. F. Holden, Paterson; F. R. Jackson, Delphonte; W. Hughes, Leadville; Ben Jones, Newark; W. N. Jennings, Belmar; F. J. Jenin, Utica; Harry Jackel, Philadelphia; Tony Johnson, Minneapolis; J. L. Ives, Baltimore, Md.; A. M. Isbell, Montevista; W. G. Ingersoll, Newark; L. G. Hoppe, Brooklyn; E. V. Hartford, Orange; Frank B. Hardenbergh, Cornersville; Charles T. Harvey, Philadelphia; R. F. Hayes, St. Louis; A. F. Horner, Chicago; W. Herrick, Chicago; James Hopler, Binghamton; Percy B. Lovell, Morristown; G. A. Lapplnott, Long Branch; W. F. Leigh, New-York; E. T. Laidley, Port Jervis; J. P. Lane, Long Branch; J. E. Litchfield, Boston; C. B. Lockwood, Yonkers; W. A. Kemmerer, Scranton; Joseph Kirley, Chicago; Max S. Kohn, New-York; Willis Knowlton, New-York; H. Kiraify, Asbury Park; W. H. Jackson, East Orange.

L. A. Johnson, Newark; F. N. Mason, Port Jervis; A. E. Wildeberger, New-York; Frank Mayo, Boston; E. W. Murray, Syracuse; C. E. Minnemyer, Allegheny; R. H. Leonard, Baltimore; C. W. Long, Harrisburg; H. W. Lewis, Princeton; W. C. Leigh, Princeton; Nathan Levy, Portsmouth; L. E. Lothrop, Cambridgeport, Mass.; Edward Leonard, Auburn, N. Y.; Mabel K. Long, Denver; Celia R. Long, Denver; William H. Lowe, New-York; W. H. Larkins, New-Haven; Carrie J. Larkins, New-Haven; F. Lemert, Buffalo; E. Richmine, Philadelphia; Dr. W. S. Richard, Orange; George Ruppert, New-York; F. C. Rowland, New-York; Bella Rowland, New-York; James H. Robley, Montclair; W. A. Ritter, Lewisburg; Udo H. Roelker, Hoboken; G. W. Reinhardt, Washington; W. L. Raisch, Trenton; W. H. Pancoast, Chester; E. A. Powers, New-York; R. K. Pearce, Philadelphia; W. L. Smith, Brooklyn; F. W. Studwell, Stamford; Ralph Studwell, Stamford; Morrill Swank, Johnstown; E. W. Sharp, Philadelphia; C. W. Sharp, Camden; Herman Serdino, Cincinnati; F. M. Sailler, Brooklyn; F. P. Sibley, Boston; C. H. Shinn, Lakewood; George Sweet, New-York, Fred Schmidt, Jr., Hoboken; W. L. Schaffer, Philadelphia; J. F. Shaffer, Syracuse; Howard Roberts, Baltimore; J. H. Raymond, New-York; J. J. Roach, Philadelphia; W. S. Righter, Newark; W. A. Sharp, Pullman.

J. F. Adams, Denver; H. F. Adams, New-York; D. C. Allenson, Trenton; Mrs. J. B. Ayers, Morristown; T. R. Aston, Bridgeport; Carl Ammann, Newark; D. B. Atherton, Scranton; F. H. Armstrong, Asbury; J. B. Anderson, Nantcoke; R. C. Avery, Jacksonville; F. S. Ayers, Brooklyn; Otto Ziegler, Sr., San José; C. E. Ziegler, York; W. T. Young, Detroit; Philip Young, Montclair; J. L. Yost, Toledo; W. P. Yeake, Philadelphia; J. Brand, New-York; George Baker, Newark; Claud Brand, New-York; G. Beaudry, Cortland; William H. Burnett, Newark; F. L. Blood, Bridgeport; Dr. T. S. Bronson, New-Haven; C. P. Byington, Croton-on-Hudson; W. A. Bowers, Riverpoint; George Brimley, Hartford; T. E. Brownson, Denver; H. A. Burgess, Washington; P. N. Black, Asbury; E. L. Blauvelt, Newark; H. W. Brall, Newark; Martin Bayerstober, Mount Holly; M. A. Brandt, Portsmouth; Orrin D. Bartlett, New-York; A. L. Cline, Baltimore; A. E. Crook, Newton; N. U. Carpenter, Boston; Miss J. L. G. Curtis, Mount Vernon; Palmer Cox, New-York; Samuel Commoni, Brooklyn; W. L. Cook, Princeton; F. A. Corliss, Gloucester; Benjamin B. Curtis, Campello; C. R. Coulter, Mansfield; A. D. Cook, Princeton; R. I. Clements, Newark; J. F. Chatham, Philadelphia; J. H. Cogswell, Bridgeport; H. M. Christie, New-York; E. O. Chase, Newark; R. H. Carr, Jr., Baltimore; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo; Paul T. Clinton, Brooklyn; William D. Carruthers, Frankford; H. H. Case, Lakewood; C. J. Connolly, Rochester; R. D. Chandler, Red Bank; N. W. Carr, Baltimore; T. J. Cantillon, Red Bank; John J. Corbett, New-York; Mrs. N. H. Carpenter, Rahway; S. J. Black, Cleveland; G. K. Barrett, Chicago; A. A. Bilsh, New-Brunswick; W. C. Black, Hightstown; J. P. Barr, Pittsburg; G. E. Borg, Frankford; E. R. Bellman, Madison; W. M. Bonchelle, Elizabeth; A. M. Ballard, Danbury; J. A. Beck, Greensburg; J. K. Barclay, Greensburg; Thomas Barclay, Greensburg; F. L. Barr, Greensburg; A. Black, Toledo; H. F. Boese, New-York; W. H. Brokau, Jr., Trenton; J. E. Bourne, East Providence; G. S. Bush, Bellefonte; W. J. Bingley, New-York; T. B. Barry, New-York; G. T. Bengland, New-York; C. Baker, Columbus; E. C. Baker, Columbus.

O. M. Bowers, Glassborough; William Brown, Campello; A. A. Bradford, Campello; R. B. Beath, Jr., Philadelphia; Edward Bald, Buffalo; J. W. Bonbrake, Waynesborough; H. B. Barnard, Long Branch; A. Buchanan, Asbury; Z. Batten, Philadelphia; Mrs. Z. Batten, Philadelphia; C. A. Boyle, Alleghany; William Bancroft, Hartford; W. C. Brower, Toledo; Carroll Bishop, Greenbush; Charles E. Burr, Bordentown; F. D. Burnett, Freehold; Marvin Black, Fort Wayne; William Bainbridge, Chicago; G. W. Bennett, Washington; T. E. Button, Schenectady; John C. Barnett, Shickshinny; W. R. Bates, Owensborough; H. L. Bowlders, Owensborough.

C. D. Ifanta, Bridgefield; I. F. Bailey, Pittsburg; Miss E. Bohner, New-York; Mrs. M. H. Billings, Hoboken; W. A. Bearmore, Brooklyn; J. M. Baldwin, Newark; E. A. Bolinger, New-York; J. S. Beam, New-York; Walter Beam, New-York; W. M. Alland, Chicago; F. B. Ayers, Morristown; W. E. Rekhardt, Baltimore; A. J. Englert, New-York; T. A. Esibell, Vineland; M. F. Elliott, Philadelphia; Sterling Elliott, Newton; Mrs. Sterling Elliott, Newton; L. W. Densing, Ridgefield; Fred M. Day, Morristown; H. S. Dutcher, Buffalo; W. A. Dean, Coxsackie; M. F. Dirnberger, Jr., Buffalo; C. C. Dirnberger, Buffalo; J. R. McLaughlin, Philadelphia; F. E. Memrod, New-York; Paul E. Northrop, Southport; R. C. Hathan, New-York; D. C. Neill, McKeesport; H. H. McClellon, Hackettstown; W. S. McClellon, Hackettstown; H. McAllister, Philadelphia; Donald McKay, Denver; L. B. McWood, Newark; Harry McAllister, Swedesborough; Mrs. Harry McAllister, Swedesborough; William M. McCutcheon, Plainfield; H. T. Pearce, Philadelphia; J. M. Peters, Philadelphia; E. C. Pidgron, New-York; William Phelan, New-York; Charles Phelan, New-York; W. E. Pelot, Chicago; Clarence Peters, Newark; F. W. Hope, Bristol; H. W. Pagan, Yonkers; Mrs. H. W. Pagan, Yonkers; G. A. Perkins, Boston; W. V. Parker, Germantown; G. G. Pyle, Johnstown; D. G. O'Brien, Omaha; William B. Osgood, Hartford; F. W. Osgood, Boston; G. E. Owen, Owensborough; Benjamin J. Sholerman, New-York; C. E. Smith, Newark; the Rev. G. E. Showbridge, Poughkeepsie; Arthur A. Sprague, Philadelphia; G. E. Stackhouse, Brooklyn; J. Fred Stephenson, Lakewood; F. J. Scott, Buffalo; Charles Schwalbach, Brooklyn; Mrs. Charles Schwalbach, Brooklyn; Edward Schwalbach, Brooklyn; M. Scott, Chicago; Clyde J. Saudrey, Pittsburg; Dr. H. S. Sutphen, Newark; R. A. Sherrell, Elizabeth; Albert Schaltvar, New-York.

H. C. Smith, New-York; H. E. Sanscer, Reading; W. S. Spraa, Corydon; Charles A. Trafford, Asbury Park; George E. Turner, Denver; Mrs. George E. Turner, Denver; Clyde Turnbull, Denver; J. J. Talks, Patterson; F. W. Tillinghast, Providence; Irving Tenny, Campello; Emilie Timmerman, Brooklyn; R. C. Thomas, Brooklyn; W. A. Thorp, Philadelphia; Lily E. Thompson, Binghamton; J. H. Terrell, Rahway; J. H. Todd, Lakewood; F. H. Tuttle, Chicago; C. H. Throckmorton, Long Branch; W. A. Terrill, San Francisco; J. B. Walker, Boston; H. E. Walker, Boston; W. H. Weber, Detroit; C. H. Wood, Trenton; Frank Welling, Millbrook; George P. White, Philadelphia; E. T. Webb, Jersey City; Mrs. H. E. Westleay, New-York; Dr. H. E. Westleay, New-York; E. J. Wolff, Poughkeepsie; F. W. Walker, New-York; C. E. Wood, Syracuse; G. W. Van Note, Belmar; E. C. Voorhees, New-Brunswick; John O. Varley, Hyde Park; F. W. Taylor, Westborough; T. A. Thorley, Harrisburg; J. A. Taylor, Brooklyn; J. B. Young, Philadelphia; S. T. Young, Philadelphia; J. Gearnes, Philadelphia; J. C. Wilde, Denver; W. Wiesh, Chicago; H. M. Whitaker, Baltimore; R. B. Whitaker, Baltimore; Charles N. Wade, Hackettstown; E. J. Westhall, Lakewood; C. E. Weaver, Boston; C. H. Webster, Denver; C. E. Whitten, Lynn; G. F. Wiley, Lynn; S. G. H. Wright, Bridgefield, N. J.; Charles Whitmore, Stamford.

Minton Damman, Washington; E. B. Dawson, Boonton; Mrs. Dawson, Boonton; Frank Dilks, Morristown; Dr. H. McTerry, New-York; W. J. McComack, Buffalo; J. B. McCune, Everett; Mrs. M. J. McCune, Everett; A. A. Maguire, Denver; R. McKeller, Red Bank; G. H. Mitchell, New-York; George H. Miller, Newark; C. N. Murphy, Flatbush; Mrs. C. N. Murphy, Flatbush; Henry M. Moses, Brooklyn; Frank A. Manuel, Fort Wayne; George Murdock, Newark; M. C. Morris, Germantown; E. C. Malet, New-York; Van Vorst Mersereau, New-York; A. W. Malcom, Boston; Chalmers Martin, Princeton; A. G. Ochs, Roxbury; Joseph Nightingale, Paterson; A. C. Nightingale, Paterson; J. D. Newlin, Asbury Park.

TO RACE TO-DAY.

Entries for the Contests at the Asbury Park Track.

ASBURY PARK, July 10.—The racing will begin to-morrow, the trial heats being set down for the forenoon and the finals for the afternoon. Seven events are on the programme, and some lively competitions are promised. For the three days' racing, 250 individual entries have been received. Those who will compete to-morrow are as follows:

FIRST RACE.

One-Mile Novice.—Class A—First Prize, gold medal, $20; second prize, silver medal, $10.

First Heat—Elbert O. Fielder, Asbury Park W.; Ernest Hartley, South Manchester; Albert I. Walker, Bayonne, N. J.; Donald McKay, Denver, Col.; Frederick H. Grafting, Greenwich W.; Bennie Turton, Century C. C.; John O'Halleron, New-Jersey A. C.; Amiel Zimmerman, Matawan, N. J.; Henry L. Hall, Riverside W.; H. H. Easterly, Syracuse, N. Y.

Second Heat—E. W. Swanbrough, Denver, Col.; Edward Miller, Matawan, N. J.; C. C. Dirnberger, Buffalo; W. C. Eckhart, Reppert; Harry West, Keyport; Mattie N. Connery, Cohoes; Clarence Clark, Harlem W.; Alvin B. Wise, Harlem W.; E. J. Hand, Plainfield.

SECOND RACE.

Two-Mile Handicap.—Class A—First prize, diamond stud, $50; second prize, roller-top desk, $35; third prize, clock, $25.

First Heat—W. A. Brown, New-York, 100 yards; W. Piccaver, Albany, 50 yards; J. H. Lake, Port Richmond, 200 yards; C. L. Leatherbury, Baltimore, scratch; G. B. Underhill, New-York, 140 yards; Nat Roe, Patchogue, 180 yards; R. J. Stowe, Brooklyn, 180 yards; L. Roth, New-York, 260 yards; John Schaffer, Syracuse, 80 yards; Thomas Hughes, Paterson, 110 yards; Robert Weir, Wilmington, 130 yards; W. G. Douglas, N. Y. A. C., 30 yards; H. E. Williams, Philadelphia, 190 yards; A. Forum, Brooklyn, 270 yards; J. M. Baldwin, Paterson, 110 yards.

Second Heat—Walter Eckhart, Baltimore, 90 yards; D. E. Baxter, New-York, 65 yards; Louis Hunter, N. J. A. C., 140 yards; C. B. Jack, Reading, scratch; C. W. Bilmore, New-York, 220 yards; H. K. Roe, Patchogue, 160 yards; A. H. Davey, Greenfield, 40 yards; C. M. Ertz, New-York, 80 yards; Franklin Fisher, Brooklyn, 280 yards; F. A. Schade, Washington, 110 yards; L. W. Murray, Syracuse, 200 yards; Frank Tuttle, Wilmington, 130 yards; G. E. Ruppert, New-York, 160 yards; A. J. Hargan, Newark, 100 yards; C. A. Benjamin, Syracuse, 20 yards; A. J. Riley, New-York, 240 yards.

Third Heat—Elbert S. Hartley, Manchester, 260 yards; Emmett Smith, Oswego, 70 yards; Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C., scratch; H. H. Easterly, Syracuse, 180 yards; F. F. Goodman, New-York, 50 yards; Vincent Bodine, Camden, 110 yards; H. Thorn, Irvington, 150 yards; A. W. Abel, Arlington, 200 yards; E. W. Swanbrough, Denver, 90 yards; W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park, scratch; F. D. White, Brooklyn, 60 yards; E. Hodgson, Lyndhurst, 20 yards; U. S. Paige, Brooklyn, 130 yards; J. B. Corser, Scranton, 80 yards.

Fourth Heat—A. C. Van Houten, Manasquan, 280 yards; Thomas Aston, Bridgeport, 130 yards; C. H. Hensel, Riverton, 90 yards; Otto Zeigler, San José, 160 yards; G. A. Winters, Tonawanda, 40 yards; J. T. Beam, New-York, 160 yards; F. A. Foell, Buffalo, 60 yards; F. B. Stowe, Springfield, scratch; R. W. Crouse, Philadelphia, 100 yards; H. H. Rogers, Philadelphia, 200 yards; G. B. Cobb, Paterson, 80 yards; F. B. Egelhoff, Brooklyn, 90 yards; F. H. McCall, Denver, 110 yards; B. L. Jacobus, Montclair, 140 yards.

Fifth Heat—M. E. Foster, Atlantic Highlands, 270 yards; C. Harrison, Asbury Park, 60 yards; George Reith, New-York, 170 yards; George Redfern, Pittsburg, 70 yards; H. M. Whitaker, Baltimore, 140 yards; J. M. Hague, Bloomfield, 160 yards; Tom Butler, Boston, scratch; C. W. Pearson, Vineland, 90 yards; F. S. Shinn, Lakewood, 220 yards; C. S. Henshaw, Greenwich, 200 yards; E. Charles Johnston, New-York, 300 yards; R. H. Carr, Baltimore, 60 yards; Charles Spencer, Baltimore, 110 yards; G. A. Taylor, Asbury Park, 190 yards; G. Fred Royce, Paterson, scratch.

Sixth Heat—M. Jefferson, Ocean Grove, 170 yards; O. H. Munro, Cohoes, 60 yards; Oscar Hedstrom, Brooklyn, 70 yards; John O'Halleron, Jersey City, 280 yards; W. D. Knecht, Matawan, 220 yards; K. B. Schmidt, Utica, 140 yards; E. A. Bolfinger, New-York, scratch; W. C. Owen, Greenwich, 190 yards; C. T. Minor, Syracuse, 70 yards; I. E. Litchfield, Boston, 160 yards; J. W. Conklin, Arlington, 110 yards; H. J. Valentine, Libert W., 210 yards; C. W. Krick, Reading, scratch; G. B. Smith, Bellmore, 60 yards; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty W., 70 yards; William Fressel, New-York, 180 yards; H. B. Skidmore, Brooklyn, 150 yards; W. M. Randall, Rochester, 80 yards; F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport, 70 yards.

THIRD RACE.

Half Mile Open.—Class B—First prize, diamond ring, $150; second prize, diamond scarf pin, $60; third prize, diamond locket, $25.

First Heat—H. H. Maddox, Asbury Park Wheelmen; Dr. A. I. Brown, Cleveland; F. J. Titus, New-York; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis; Frank Wing, Carlinville, Ill.; Charles T. Earl, New-York; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago; Edgar Boren, Dallas, Texas; E. C. Bald, Buffalo; W. F. Sims, Washington; Ray McDonald, New-York.

Second Heat—John C. Wettergreen, Malden A. C.; Monte Scott, Plainfield; Arthur Gardiner, Chicago; C. R. Coulter, Toledo; Otto Ziegler, San José, Cal.; L. C. Johnson, Cleveland; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland; E. Kiser, Dayton; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo; Charles Murphy, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Conn Baker, Columbus, Ohio.

Third Heat—E. H. Blauvelt, Paterson, N. J.; Frank Kenny, Utica N. Y.; Charles Gause, Washington R. C.; R. H. Steensen, Utica; Charles A. Church, Chester, Penn.; Walter J. Helfert, Utica, N. Y.; I. A. Silvie, Port Richmond; G. A. Maxwell, St. Louis; W. H. Mullikin, Baltimore; A. W. Porter, Waltham, Mass.; M. F. Dirnberger, Syracuse.

Fourth Heat—J. Coburn, Syracuse; William Coburn, St. Louis; Tracy Holmes, Chicago; Nat Butler, Boston; Angus McLeod, Bradford; Harry Davidson, Bradford; E. E. McDuffe, West Everett; Edward F. Miller, Vineland, N. J.; F. H. Allen, Syracuse; J. F. Barry, Syracuse; Edward F. Leonard, Buffalo; C. H. Callahan, Buffalo; William Terrill, Syracuse, N. Y.

FOURTH RACE.

Half Mile, Open.—Class A—First prize, diamond ring, $50; second, dressing case, $30; third, revolving chair, $15.

First Heat—Bert Ripley, Newark; A. C. Van Houten, Manasquan; Thomas Aston, Bridgeport; George Redfern, Pittsburg; C. H. Henzel, Riverton A. A.; C. M. Knight, Baltimore; W. L. Eckhardt, Baltimore; O. H. Munro, Cohoes; W. A. Brown, New-York; F. C. Everitt, Hackensack; H. G. Winters, Tonawanda.

Second Heat—R. Smith, Jersey; W. Piccaver, Albany; J. H. Lake, Port Richmond; C. L. Leatherbury, Baltimore; G. B. Underhill, New-York; Fred Foell, Buffalo; Joe Harrison, Asbury Park; C. B. Jack, P. W., Reading; George Reith, New-York; Nat Roe, Greenfield, Mass.

Third Heat—L. C. Kinsey, Newark; Ray Dawson, New-York A. C.; F. B. Stow, Springfield; G. A. McEdward, Springfield; W. M. McCutcheon, Plainfield; Wm. Barbeau, New-York; R. W. Crouse, Philadelphia; H. H. Rogers, Philadelphia; W. D. McCurn, New-York; John M. Hague, Bloomfield; Tom Butler, Cambridgeport.

Fourth Heat—C. W. Pearson, Vineland; F. S. Shinn, Lakewood; H. F. Rodt, Newark; E. B. Schmidt, Utica; E. A. Bolinger, New-York; C. M. Ertz, New-York; W. H. Owen, Greenwich W.; F. C. Johnson, New-York; G. B. Cobb, Paterson; J. Schoffer, Syracuse.

Fifth Heat—S. W. Murray, Syracuse; H. E. Caldwell, Manchester; C. T. Miner, Syracuse; T. Hughes, Paterson; Robert Weir, Wilmington, Del.; H. Hawthorn, Orange A. C.; W. G. Douglas, New-York A. C.; F. B. Egelhoff, Brooklyn; Charles Spencer, Baltimore; I. E. Litchfield, Boston; H. J. Valentine, New-York.

Sixth Heat—G. E. Ruppert, New-York; E. W. Swanbrough, Denver; F. H. McCall, Denver; C. W. Krick, Reading; G. B. Smith, New-York; W. S. Reynolds, Hyde Park; F. D. White, Liberty W.; H. K. Bird, New-York A. C.; G. A. Taylor, Asbury Park W.; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty W.

Seventh Heat—W. M. Randall, Rochester; F. C. Hoyt, Bridgeport; S. G. Hancock, Brockton; J. M. Baldwin, Paterson; G. Fred Royce, Paterson; E. Hodgson, Lyndhurst; C. N. Paige, Brooklyn; W. E. Cuzler, Syracuse; J. B. Corser, Scranton B. C.

Eighth Heat—C. R. Davidson, Keyport; A. C. Green, New-York; Clarence Clark, Harlem W.; Rudolph Clark, Harlem W.; E. J. Hand, Harlem W.; E. J. Hand, Plainfield; James L. Ives, Clifton A. C.; Fred Shafto, New-Jersey A. C.; W. E. Tenzler, Rockville W. C.; Charles G. Carpenter, Elizabeth A. C.

FIFTH RACE.

Two-Mile National Championship.—First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal; third, bronze medal.

First Heat—Harry H. Maddox, Asbury Park W.; Dr. A. I. Brown, Cleveland; F. J. Titus, New-York; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis; Frank Wing, Carlinville, Ill.; Charles T. Earl, New-York; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago; George Redfern, Pittsburg; Edgar Boren, Dallas, Texas; Charles H. Henzel, Riverton A. A.

Second Heat—E. C. Bald, Buffalo; W. F. Sims, Washington; Raymond McDonald, New-York; David E. Baxter, New-York; Cleveland; F. J. Titus, Newark; John C. Wettergreen, Malden, Mass.; C. M. Knight, Baltimore; Arthur Gardiner, Chicago; William Bainbridge, Chicago; Willie DeCardy, Chicago.

Third Heat—C. R. Coulter, Toledo; Otto Zeigler, San José, Cal.; L. C. Johnson, Cleveland; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland; E. Kiser, Dayton; L. A. Callahan, Buffalo; Charles Murphy, Brooklyn; Orin H. Munro, Cohoes, N. Y.; Conn Baker, Columbus, Ohio; H. G. Winters, Tonawanda; Frank J. Jenny, Utica C. C.

Fourth Heat—H. R. Steenson, Utica; Charles A. Church, Chester, Penn.; Walter J. Helfert, Utica; Emmett Smith, Oswego; Walter Piccaver, Albany; John H. Lake, Port Richmond; G. A. Maxwell, St. Louis; Fred A. Foell, Buffalo; J. Harrison, Asbury Park W.; Carroll B. Jack, Reading; W. H. Mullikin, Baltimore.

Fifth Heat—B. B. Bird, St. Paul; Charles Hofer, St. Paul; A. H. Davey, Greenfield, Mass.; O. Hedstrom, Brooklyn; A. W. Porter, Waltham; M. F. Dirnberger, Syracuse; J. Coburn, Syracuse; Ray Dawson, N. Y. A. C.; F. B. Stow, Springfield B. C.; G. A. McEdwards, Springfield; W. A. Barbeau, New-York.

Sixth Heat—Nat Butler, Boston; Tom Butler, Cambridge; C. W. Pearson, Vineland; Angus McLeod, Bradford; Harry Davidson, Bradford; C. S. Henshaw, New-York; E. A. Bolinger, New-York; W. H. Owen, Greenwich W.; George B. Cobb, Jr., Paterson; A. H. Barnett, Plainfield; John Shaffer, Syracuse.

Seventh Heat—Harry E. Caldwell, Manchester, N. H.; E. A. McDuffe, Everett, Mass.; C. T. Miner, Syracuse; Thomas Hughes, Paterson; John W. Conklin, Arlington; George E. Ruppert, New-York; E. W. Swanbrough, Denver; F. H. McCall, Denver; C. W. Krick, Reading; C.A. Benjamin, Syracuse; William Fressel, New-York W.

Eighth Heat—Frank D. White, Liberty W.; Lawrence G. Hoppe, Liberty W.; William M. Randall, Rochester; Fred C. Hoyt, Bridgeport; J. H. Baldwin, Paterson; John B. Corser, Scranton; H. P. Mosher, Harlem W.; E. J. Hand, Plainfield; James L. Ives, Clifton A. C.; William Terrill, Syracuse, N. Y.

SIXTH RACE.

One Mile Open, with Pacemakers.—Class B—First prize, diamond stud, $150; second, hammerless gun, $75; third, Turkish chair, $25.

First Heat—H. H. Maddox, Asburk Park; Dr. A. I. Brown, Cleveland; F. J. Titus, New-York; L. D. Cabanne, St. Louis; F. Wing, Carlinville, Ill.; C. T. Earl, New-York; A. D. Kennedy, Chicago; E. Boren, Dallas; E. C. Bald, Buffalo.

Second Heat—W. F. Sims, Washington; Ray McDonald, New-York; J. C. Wettergreen, Malden; Monte Scott, Plainfield; Arthur Gardiner, Chicago; C. R. Coulter, Toledo; Otto Ziegler, San José; L. C. Johnson, Cleveland; E. C. Johnson, Cleveland.

Third Heat—E. H. Kiser,

Thursday
July 11-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

WORKER FOR ALL CLASSES

Bishop Henry C. Potter Now Toiling in the Stanton Street Mission.

RECTOR BATEMAN IS ON A VACATION

The Bishop Not "Slumming," Nor Will He Suffer Hardships — Four Weeks' Visit for the Purpose of Observation.

In accordance with plans matured some time ago, the Right Rev. Henry C. Potter, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New-York, yesterday forsook the comforts of his spacious new house in Washington Square, North, and took up his abode in the Cathedral Mission, Stanton Street, near Essex. There he will remain for the next four weeks, performing all the duties which ordinarily devolve on the rector of the mission, the Rev. F. R. Bateman, who, by the invitation of the Bishop, has gone on a vacation.

The announced purpose of Bishop Potter in thus going into the heart of the crowded tenement district of the east side, and individually taking part in the mission work among the poor, is twofold. First, he wants to learn for himself the character and requirements of that particular mission field. Secondly, he desires, by personal direction of the mission, to exemplify his idea of the cathedral, which is, that it should be a church for all classes of the people, a free church, for the poor as well as for the rich.

It was the expressed intention of the Bishop to take up the mission work quietly, without attracting attention, but the announcement of his plans was given to the newspapers, and in some of the papers he was represented as about to enter on a study of the slums, involving personal martyrdom.

Bishop Potter yesterday expressed regret that his temporary work at the mission had been put in such a light. He also expressed the hope that the newspapers would not give his work in the new field sensational importance. The Bishop came down from his country home, in the Catskills Tuesday. He packed up a few of his personal effects at his Washington Square house yesterday, and early in the evening went to the Cathedral Mission in democratic style, riding on the street cars. There was a gathering of considerable size in front of the mission when he alighted.

He found himself in the very midst of a densely crowded foreign population, mostly Jewish, the occupants of the tenements. Vendors were crying their wares, boys were playing ball or knocking sticks about the street, and the sidewalks were almost impassable. It was like dropping into the centre of a great, thronging, noisy bazaar in Poland. Bishop Potter made his way up the steps of the mission and pushed the electric button. The janitor opened the door, recognized the distinguished head of the Episcopal Church in New-York, grasped his hand, and ushered him into the cozy office, where he was greeted by a number of the lay-workers of the mission.

The Bishop was shown to the rooms occupied by Rector Bateman. He staid there a few moments, and then came back into the office, where he found a large bouquet of flowers on the desk. He cordially received all who called to see him. He lighted the big study lamp on the desk and read his letters when not engaged in talking to visitors. He retired at an early hour. He will conduct the regular services at the mission to-night, and Sunday he will have charge of ordination services. He will be assisted by one of the clergymen of the diocese.

Bishop Potter, when a reporter for The New-York Times called on him at his home, 10 Washington Square North, shortly before he went to the Cathedral Mission, expressly said that he did not desire the public to get the idea that he was "going 'slumming,'" as some of the newspapers had stated.

"It is a shame and it is an outrage on the people in Stanton Street," he said, "to represent that I am going into the slums. Stanton Street is not the slums, and while the people there may not have so much room to themselves as the people around Washington Square, they are respectable. The difference is they are amid cramped surroundings.

"I deprecate the personal element that has been introduced into my proposed sojourn at the Cathedral Mission. I am not going to undergo martyrdom, nor am I to suffer any great hardships. This will be nothing new in my experience in all my pastorates. I have intermingled with the people who live from day to day, who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows. Of such are the class of persons among whom I am to labor in Stanton Street. There is, of course, mission work in connection with the Cathedral Mission, but the mission is not doing what is popularly called work among the slums.

"I don't believe in 'slumming.' Whatever visits I make while I am at the mission will be purely pastoral visits, in the regular line of the work of the Rev. F. R. Bateman, whose place I take during his well-earned vacation. I will not go into the houses of people, looking around me, as though I were in an old curiosity shop.

"As for my living quarters at the mission, why, Charles James Wills lived there with his wife, happily, contentedly, and comfortably. He went there in behalf of St. George's Church, which was, as one might say, the backer of St. Andrews's Brotherhood. He was a layman, and he went there to undertake the organization of the large Lay Helpers which has ever since been successfully carried on there. I never heard Mr. Wills complain.

St. George's Church was originally responsible for the cathedral mission, but it asked to be relieved. St. George's Church, you know, is carrying a mighty big load. So I relieved them of the mission about a year ago. There was then a very grave question as to the future of the mission. I made it a part of the division work of the cathedral."

Bishop Potter spoke of St. John's Cathedral, and he said his idea of a cathedral was a free church—a church free to all classes of persons.

"My purpose in making the mission in Stanton Street, a part of the division work of the Cathedral," he said, "was to illustrate to the people that the Cathedral represented the mission work of the city as well as that grand something in the line of a sacred edifice, which is popularly called a cathedral. I also wanted to have a training school for mission work for laymen, as well as the clergy.

"A cathedral is too often, in the public mind, only a grand, a vast, and ostentatious churchly pile. I hope to disabuse the public mind of that idea in connection with the cathedral of St. John the Divine. What does the word come from? Cathedra—where the Bishop's chair is, where the father of the family is. That is the true idea of a cathedral in the Church of England. There are, to my mind, no services so impressive as those at St. Paul's, where the poorest and the richest alike attend. All classes are in attendance.

"That is my idea of a cathedral—a place where all the seats are free.

"I am not the first Bishop to take up the kind of work I am about to undertake in Stanton Street. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the primate of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has often gone into omnibus yards Sundays, and preached to the men there gathered, from the steps of a vehicle.

"There will be no hardships about my work at the mission. It is perfectly proper that the Rev. Mr. Bateman should take his vacation, and it is perfectly proper that I should take his place in his absence. He couldn't take up my work in my absence, out then my work is very different from his. But as both Bishop and priest I can take up his work.

"The congregation of the Stanton Street mission are excellent people. I have been there a good deal, and I have not observed an enormous difference between them and the people in any other part of the city.

"My visit will give me a chance to form ideas of mission work in a great city. I was at the mission in June, when there was a boys' drill. The boys were as neat and clean as wax. It is a shame to call it a dirty neighborhood."

In answer to a question Bishop Potter said: "My going to the Cathedral Mission is not necessarily an example to the clergy of my diocese. I intend the visit partly as an education to me. There are certain problems I can form judgment on if I am right down on the ground. A Bishop at the service sees everything on dress parade. But if he stays at the place a week he sees things sometimes in a different light. By staying, he finds out what changes, if any, are required. He finds out what a clergyman can do, and what he cannot do.

"The great multitude of the clergy of our Church are doing this sort of mission work every year. A Bishop has no right to give orders to his clergy to undertake mission work."

Bishop Potter will be very pleasantly situated at the mission. His living rooms are on the second story of the clubhouse which forms a part of the mission building. The rooms overlook the little yards in the rear of the Essex Street tenements. The Bishop will have two rooms and a bath for his use. The rooms are somewhat small—each being about the size of the parlor of a flat—but they are neatly and comfortably furnished. The most ornamental piece of furniture in the rooms is the brass bedstead which the Bishop will occupy. The bureau and chairs are of white maple. There are several pictures on the walls. The bathtub is of metal, and there is a marble wash basin. In these rooms Bishop Potter will have abundant light and quiet, as they are separated by thick, double, sliding oak doors from the rest of the building. In one of the rooms, the sitting room, are three cathedral chairs.

Across the hall from the quarters which the Bishop is to occupy is the office and library, which also can be completely separated from the mission by an oak door. It is a cosy room, containing an excellent library of several hundred volumes. There is a desk in the centre of the room. On the second floor of the mission is the handsome chapel, in which the Bishop will hold services. There is a large pipe organ, and the chapel is as pretty as many churches. Below the chapel is the Sunday school room, and in the basement are the baths.

The Street-Cleaning Department yesterday prepared for Bishop Potter's coming by giving Stanton and Essex Streets a thorough sweeping.

Bishop Potter said last night that he would take the place of Rector Bateman at the mission in every respect, and would perform all of the rector's ordinary duties. At this season of the year, these will largely consist of pastoral visits, calls on the poor and the sick of the parish.

The Cathedral Mission has a regular congregation. It stands in a district which, by the census, contains 350,000 people to the square mile. The mission building was originally known as Old Epiphany House. It was ready for use in 1886. It was at first known as the Church of the Reformation. The property was conveyed to St. George's Church in 1888, and became known as St. George's Chapel. It was put in charge of the late Charles James Willis in 1891. He conducted the mission work with great success, but death cut short his promising career. The mission was given up by St. George's Church a year ago, and since then has been under the practical direction of Bishop Potter. Attached to the mission are baths, gymnasium, kindergarten, and men's club. A part of the work comprises the direction of mothers' meetings, the King's Daughters, the Girls' Friendly Society, and other organizations. There are sanitary baths for women in the basement. The mission also does a large fresh-air work, and in the Summer takes parties of children every ten days to the Summer home, at Tompkins Cove, on the Hudson, opposite Peekskill. There is an employment bureau in connection with the mission, and likewise a dispensary.

The regular services at the mission this month are: Sundays, morning prayer and sermon, 10:30 A. M.; evensong and sermon, 8 P. M.; Sunday school and Bible class, 9 A. M. Tuesdays—Bible class for girls, 8 P. M.; Thursdays, evening prayer and sermon, 8 P. M.

Bishop Potter will live at the mission house. His breakfast will be sent to him from the Community House, 153 Essex Street, presided over by the Deaconess, Miss S. F. Brown. The Bishop will probably get his dinners at the See House, 29 Lafayette Place. The Bishop's wife will remain in the Catskills. His son will stay in this city.

TAMSEN BEFORE FEDERAL JURORS

The Sheriff Tells Them of the Instructions He Gave to the Keepers of the Post Office Robbers Who Escaped.

The Federal Grand Jury yesterday began an investigation into the peculiar circumstances surrounding the departure from the Ludlow Street Jail of the three Post Office thieves, Killoran, Russell, and Allen, having been called together specially for the purpose of the inquiry.

Sheriff Tamsen and Keepers Schneer and Schoen, were admitted to the room set apart for witnesses. The Sheriff was the only witness examined. He said he told the Grand Jury in detail the instructions he had given Warden Raabe in regard to the prisoners who were allowed to escape. After the Sheriff's examination, the Grand Jury adjourned until ten o'clock this morning. It is expected that Keepers Schneer and Schoen will be examined to-day.

The examination of the fugitive thieves had been set for yesterday. The case for the Government had been finished, and an adjournment was taken to give the prisoners an opportunity to prepare their defense.

There was a sort of comedy when the case was called before United States Commissioner Shields. Assistant District Attorney Ball asked Deputy Marshal Kennedy to produce the prisoners. The Deputy Marshal gravely informed the Commissioner that he had sent the bailiffs of the court to the prison with an order for the production of the prisoners, but they had not yet returned. There was a tiresome wait, and then Deputy Marshal Kennedy solemnly said to the Commissioner, as though telling him a piece of news, that the prisoners had escaped from the jail.

Commissioner Shields adjourned the examination until the prisoners could be produced. Subsequently, Commissioner Shields went before the Grand Jury and informed the Grand Jurors officially of the flight of the prisoners.

A rumor to the effect that Killoran, one of the three fugitive thieves, had been seen in Hartford, Conn., was denied by United States Marshal McCarty. He said that up to the present time not a trace of the men has been found.

INCREASE IN CANAL TRAFFIC

An Encouraging Record for the First Week in July.

ALBANY, July 10.—The comparative statement showing the total quantity in tons of each article cleared on the canals during the first week in July, 1894 and 1895, respectively, was given out to-day by Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge.

"The first week of July," says the Superintendent in his statement, "ought to be encouraging to those friends of the canal system who have been depressed because of the poor showing that the canals have been making since the railways began to cut the rate just before the opening of the canals in May. For the first time during the season the report shows an actual increase in the tonnage cleared over the corresponding week of last year. The total tonnage in 1894 was 125,544, while that of the week just closed was 127,941, an increase of 2,397 tons.

"There was a falling off in the quantity of wheat cleared, the tonnage last year being 36,389, while this year it was only 3,614. There was also a falling off in general merchandise, from 13,964 last year to 6,349 this year. There was a gain in anthracite coal, the figures being 17,095 in 1894 and 34,843 in 1895. There was an increase in building material, both as to lumber and stone."

"The above statement," said the Superintendent, "is more than contradictory of the statement sent out by some unauthorized person yesterday, to the effect that, according to the returns received at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works, the total tonnage of the waterways thus far this season is only one-half what it was for the corresponding period last year.' To be sure, there has been a falling off, owing to the low rates offered by the railways; but, instead of a falling off of half, the actual figures show that the falling off does not amount to more than 10 per cent. Last year, up to July 7, the total tonnage amounted to 1,255,216, while this year, up to the same date, there had been carried 1,025,845 tons. These figures look still better when it is considered that last year the canals were opened about a week earlier than this year."

A Letter for Mayor Strong.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—The State Commission in Lunacy has not yet completed the letter which is to be sent to Mayor Strong calling his attention to the better provisions which New-York City should make for the care of its dependent insane. The commission expects to send the letter to-morrow at the latest.

TERMS FOR NEW BRIDGE

East River Rights and Property Offered to the Commissioners.

THE PRICE $200,000 AND INTEREST

Brooklyn Elevated Company Wants to Take Its Profit from Trains into New-York — Public Hearing Planned.

An offer was made yesterday to the Commissioners of the proposed new bridge over the East River, by Frederick Uhlmann, President of the East River Bridge Company, to sell all the latter's right, title, interest, and franchise for the construction of a bridge over the East River, together with real estate valued at $22,500, and a balance in the Germania Bank amounting to $53,000, to the East River Bridge Commission for $200,000 and interest from April 19, 1892, provided the Brooklyn Elevated Railway Company is permitted to run its trains over the bridge. Should this privilege be refused, the company is still willing to transfer its franchises and property to the commission, but would require a larger sum.

Edward Lauterbach presented Mr. Uhlmann's proposition at a meeting of the East River Bridge Commission yesterday afternoon, at 309 Broadway. It was decided to consider the offer at a public hearing, at which the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn will be present

In Mr. Uhlmann's proposition to the commission, he points out that the East River Bridge Company was organized pursuant to Chapter 101 of the Laws of 1892, and goes on to say:

The act of 1895 authorizes a bridge to be constructed from a point at or near the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, to a point at or near the foot of Grand Street, New-York. It also provides that no property now used by any ferry company shall be taken. This prevents you from starting the bridge which you are authorized to construct on any line southerly of Broadway, in the City of Brooklyn. If the line is fixed so as to run close to Broadway at the point where the bridge will begin to span the river, it would carry it over property in actual use for ferry purposes, belonging to the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, and if it should proceed southerly for any considerable distance to avoid said ferry property, it would carry the bridge to the bend of the river on the New-York side, which would make its construction almost an engineering impossibility. In addition it would remove the district on the Brooklyn side too far from the foot of Broadway.

Inasmuch as the act of 1892 gave the same protection to ferry property as the act of 1895, our company located the lines of its bridge north of the northerly side of Broadway, Brooklyn, and, in order to obtain the shortest and most direct river span, carried the bridge at its New-York abutment, or pier, to a point near the northerly side of Jackson Street, in the City of New-York, about 800 feet north of Grand Street, as prescribed in the act. The terminal of the bridge for teams, was, by means of a land span and approach, carried to Grand Street, at about Sheriff Street.

The projectors of the Eastern District Bridge, in applying for the charter granted to them in 1892, and in planning it, have kept in mind the idea of affording continuous railroad service from the seventy-seven separate stations appurtenant to the twenty miles of routes of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, not only into New-York, but across the City of New-York, and not only making close connection with all the longitudinal surface and elevated railroads in said city, but also affording facilities for reaching the stations of the great trunk lines of railroads which terminate at Jersey City—in fact, to permit a Brooklynite desiring to go to Chicago the opportunity to do so without stepping on the surface of any street after once having embarked in an elevated car in the City of Brooklyn.

We submit that the bridge which you are authorized to construct should be planned so as to make facile grade connection with the elevated railroad on Broadway, Brooklyn, at a point as near the foot of Broadway as practicable, substantially in accordance with the plans submitted, and that from its terminus in New-York City there should be extended an elevated approach westwardly to the North River, with stations appurtenant to said approach at all important intersecting points, particularly wherever an elevated railroad is crossed, and also at Broadway, New-York, thereby insuring to said bridge a carrying capacity of at least 250,000 passengers per day by means of the elevated railway, besides as many more by means of the local railway to be operated thereon from the terminal stations of the bridge proper, at each end. The bridge so constructed with but two tracks will be ample to transport, by means of its railroad, 500,000 passengers per day.

This bridge, not being intended to transport heavy freight cars, and cheap fares being prerequisite, it appears to us out of the question to construct a bridge capable of carrying four tracks, inasmuch as that would make the structure cost fully double what would be the cost of a bridge constructed like the one planned by this company. Moreover, since the capacity of a bridge is limited by its terminals, nothing would be accomplished thereby unless the approaches were widened so as to permit continuing four tracks along them, which is out of the question.

By the method herein suggested less than $12,000,000 need be expended for the bridge and its contemplated approaches, while the best possible facilities will be given to the traveling public, in whose interest after all the bridge is to be constructed.

Mr. Uhlmann gave a detailed statement of the progress made by the East River Bridge Company from the time of its inception and all that it has done to perfect its rights and to prepare for the commencement of construction, and finished his communication with the following offer:

We now offer to assign to you, by such instrument as counsel may determine to be proper, all the right, title, and interest granted to the East River Bridge Company under Chapters 101 and 102 of the Laws of 1892, and Chapter 225 of the Laws of 1893, so far as said rights apply to the bridge designated in our "Commissioners' Proceedings and Report" as "Bridge No. 1," being the Eastern District Bridge contemplated by the act of 1895, under which you are proceeding. Also the consent of the local authorities of the City of New-York, and the consent of the War Department of the Federal Government. Also all the surveys, plans, engineering work, and all other documents, written and printed, having reference to this bridge. Also a conveyance of the property 52 and 54 Pitt Street, New-York, and 240 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, equity value in both pieces calculated at actual cost, $22,000. Also all the papers in the proceedings before the General Term commission in 1893. Also a transfer of all our rights under the proceedings in the case of the East River Bridge Company against Cook. Also the sum of $53,000 in cash, deposited in the Germania Bank of the City of New-York. (We are prompted to offer you this cash balance in order that the commission may proceed at once, as it will no doubt require some time to obtain appropriations for expenditures under the act of 1895.)

Our price for this is the sum of $200,000 and interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, interest to be calculated as to $90,000 from the 19th of April, 1892, and as to $110,000 from the 14th of April, 1893, said payment to be made to us within six months from date hereof, unless appropriations can be obtained by the Commissioners at an earlier date; then at your option on five days' notice at any time before six months.

The company will guarantee that you will receive all this property free and clear of any lien whatsoever, except the mortgage stated on the Pitt Street property.

This offer is made on condition, however, that the bridge and its approaches be so constructed that the trains of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company may be operated over said bridge and its approaches to the terminus of said approach in the City of New-York, under such terms as shall be agreed upon between you and the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, and, further, that whenever the East River Bridge Company shall have constructed the other bridge, which it is authorized to build—designated in the "Commissioners' Proceedings and Report" as Bridge No. 2—and the approach thereof in the City of New-York shall intersect the approach to be constructed appurtenant to the bridge you propose to build, that said approach may also be used by any elevated railroad company which the East River Bridge Company shall permit to operate trains over said Bridge No. 2, and upon such terms as shall be just.

The parties who control the East River Bridge Company are largely interested in the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. Their object in undertaking the building of the bridge was to secure to the passengers over the twenty miles of their railroad a through passenger service to the business centres of New-York and a connection with its elevated and longitudinal railroads and with the New-Jersey ferries. They looked for their profit largely to the enhancement in value of their holdings in the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, therefore you in the enterprise to you upon the above terms with the view of securing these benefits to the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

If the privilege of crossing the bridge by its cars should not be granted to the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company as above stated, so as to secure to its passengers direct transit without change of cars to and through New-York, while this company will be still willing to sell, it will naturally expect to be paid a larger but still a reasonable sum, in view of the loss of the profit which they have expected to make through the use of the bridge by the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

A resolution passed at yesterday's meeting of the commission was to the effect that the officials of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn be requested to issue $25,000 worth of bonds for each city, the proceeds to be used in defraying the expenses of the commission, its counsel, and the salaries of engineers and surveyors.

Ex-Assemblyman Frank Sperry of Brooklyn and Frank E. Pavey of New-York were appointed counsel to the commission.

The Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. Baird, Sperry, Batterman, and Deeves, will meet in Mayor Schieren's office in Brooklyn at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to confer with one of the candidates for the chief engineership, whose name the Commissioners refuse to divulge.

The next meeting of the board will be held Tuesday, July 16, at 2 P. M.

JEROME PARK RESERVOIR BIDS

Eighteen Offers Received — The Lowest $5,297,370, the Highest $13,368,200 — Commissioners of Appraisal Meet.

Bids for the construction of the great Jerome Park reservoir, near King's Bridge, in the Twenty-fourth Ward of this city, were opened yesterday by the Aqueduct Commissioners.

All the members of the commission were present at the meeting with the exception of the Mayor.

The estimate of Chief Engineer Fteley as to the expense of this great work is $5,882,630. Eighteen bids were submitted yesterday, and there was an unusually wide variance in the estimates accompanying them. The lowest bidder was John O'Brien, who offered to do the work for $5,297,370. Mr. O'Brien, who is the aqueduct contractor, was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee several years ago. The highest bidder was B. F. Coleman, who asked $13,368,200.

The full list of bidders follows:

John O'Brien	$5,297,370.00
John B. McDonald	5,472,080.00
Andrew Onderdonk	5,492,620.00
R. A. Malone, Sons & Co.	5,621,182.00
Ryan, Drake, McMillan & Rodgers	5,732,175.00
J. S. & D. D. Casement & Co.	6,067,447.50
John T. Terbell	6,080,140.00
J. P. Cranford & Sons	6,195,440.00
Henry H. Brown	6,412,350.00
Smith, Mason & Co.	6,722,295.00
Clinton Stephens	6,783,700.00
Washburn & Washburn	6,889,948.00
Stratford & Hawkes	7,116,630.00
Isaac A. Hopper	7,232,827.50
Crimmins, Hoffmann & Co. and Ira A. Shaler	7,656,180.00
D. Leahy	9,459,180.00
Calvin E. Brodhead	10,773,470.00
B. F. Coleman	13,368,200.00

The bids were referred for tabulation, and the award may be made within a few days.

The first session of the new Jerome Park Reservoir Commissioners of Appraisal was held yesterday at 66 Broadway. The Commissioners are ex-Mayor Franklin Edson, James C. Bergen, and John De Witt Warner. It was expected to devote the session to the filing of claims of owners who wish to present proofs of value, but only two claims and one proof of title were filed during the session.

The Commissioners will meet to-morrow and Wednesday and Friday and Friday following until Aug. 1. Claimants may call any day.

Among those who have filed claims are the estate of H. B. Claflin, the estate of John Dickinson, the Jerome Park Villa and Improvement Company, Hugh N. Camp, and Samuel W. Fairchild.

SEEKING NATURALIZATION PAPERS

Long Lines of Applicants in the United States District Court—Not So Many in the Common Pleas Court.

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of applicants for naturalization in the United States District Court during the last two weeks, and the clerks have been unusually busy in filling out the application blanks.

There have been long lines of applicants for final papers in the last few days, and this rush is likely to continue until Aug. 7, which is the last day for the making of citizens for the Fall election, as under the new Constitution of this State a person must be a citizen ninety days before election day to entitle him to a vote.

Fifty men were in the line yesterday morning at the Clerk's office, waiting to have their applications filled out. There will be no Judge sitting in that court until Aug. 1, and that will only leave seven days for the granting of final papers.

In the Court of Common Pleas, which is the only State court in this county now authorized to grant naturalization papers, the last day for filing applications is July 24, as the State law requires fourteen days to elapse between the date of the application for final papers and the granting of them by the court. The number of applications this year has been very small, and it is not expected that the whole number up to July 24 will much exceed 1,000. There are now on the books fifty-six applications. Up to July 1, 942 applicants had been naturalized, which is far below the number in former years. There were 9,238 in 1888, 3,368 in 1889, 3,725 in 1890, 3,570 in 1891, 7,738 in 1892, 4,497 in 1893, and 3,544 in 1894. The large number in 1888 and in 1892 was due to the Presidential elections.

MORE TAMMANY MEN LOSE THEIR PLACES

Commissioner Brookfield Abolishes the Bureau of Street Improvement.

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield is ousting more Tammany men from places in his department. He abolished yesterday the Bureau of Street Improvement, of which William M. Dean is Superintendent. The change will take place Aug. 1. The work of this bureau will probably be put under the care of the Water Purveyor's Bureau. Stevenson Towle may be placed in charge of this special branch of the work.

Mr. Dean is a brother of Assistant Corporation Counsel David J. Dean, a Republican.

Nicholas R. O'Connor is also to leave the department. He has been General Inspector of Street Openings in the Water Purveyor's Bureau for the last few years. He is a Tammany man, and is a brother of ex-Alderman John C. O'Connor, one of the Republican leaders of the old Eleventh Assembly District. His place may not be filled by the appointment of another General Inspector. The work may be done by the men in the Water Purveyor's office.

WORK OF THE UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES

Employment Found for 607 Applicants in June—Other Relief Given.

The United Hebrew Charities received applications for aid in June from 2,836 persons, who represented 84,013 individuals.

The total receipts for the month were $9,886.35, and the expenditures were: For cash relief, $4,079.25; transportation, $1,460.92; clothing, tools, &c., $313.85; medical relief, $731.47; industrial school, $240.55; employment, $511.60; free burial, $482; maternity department, $113.40; administrative expenses, $2,035.50; total, $9,977.63.

The physicians attended 285 cases, and the nurses paid 365 visits. There were distributed 670 articles of clothing and furniture, and in the maternity department, 720 articles of clothing were given away. Work was found for 607 of the 748 applicants in the employment bureau.

In the industrial school there was an average daily attendance of 240 girls.

J. W. Pitman's Body Found.

BAYONNE, N. J., July 10.—The body of James W. Pitman of 214 Franklin Street, Elizabeth, N. J., was found floating in Newark Bay this morning. Pitman was sixty-one years old, and was a ropemaker. He leaves two daughters and a sister, who is the mother of Dr. Fisk of 258 West Fifty-seventh Street, New-York City.

County Physician Converse refused to grant a permit for burial pending an examination. Suicide is suspected. Pitman had not been seen by his relatives since last Sunday, when he visited his sister.

Tract Society's Building Mortgaged.

The New-York Life Insurance Company, represented by Broker John N. Golding, has loaned the American Tract Society $1,250,000 for three years at about 4½ per cent. interest, on the society's new twenty-two story building at the southeast corner of Nassau and Spruce Streets.

DISCUSSED EXCISE LAWS

Police Commissioners Also Consider the Question of News Stands.

SUITS AGAINST CAPTAINS RIDICULED

John H. Starin Willing to Stop Sunday Sales of Liquors at Glen Island if It Is Done at Other Resorts.

The Police Commissioners were busy yesterday considering the excise law, various ordinances, and the question of street stands, but took no important action.

The board met in executive session to discuss street stands, and decided that it was advisable to have a conference on the subject with the Corporation Counsel. The enforcement of the excise law last Sunday and the status of restaurant keepers with a saloon license were discussed informally.

In regard to the towns of Westchester and William's Bridge, Corporation Counsel Scott, in a communication addressed to President Roosevelt, said that on account of the preliminary injunction against Acting Inspector McCullagh restraining him from interfering with the property of these places, and the constitutionality of the annexation act having been sustained by Justice Dykman, the police are authorized to prevent further interference with such property, including books and papers, except by duly constituted authorities of the City and County of New-York, and that interference by local authorities or courts must be prevented. Orders in accordance with the opinion were sent to Acting Inspector McCullagh.

Commissioner Andrews is to report to his colleagues what action, if any, should be taken on a letter from Isaac Hess, a beer bottler at 125 Second Avenue, who asks if on Sunday he can deliver to customers beer ordered during the week.

Commissioner Parker ridiculed the threat to bring suits against Police Captains for stationing policemen at the side doors of saloons on Sunday, ascribed to a member of the Wine, Beer and Liquor Dealers' Central Association.

"When," he said, "there is reason to believe that the law is being violated the Captain has a right to place a man at the door of a saloon to prevent even the possibility of business being done. Suits against Captains for detailing men in front of a saloon door would be thrown out of court."

A corridor rumor in the Central Office yesterday was that Acting Chief Conlin had decided on a "shake-up" in the Detective Bureau. The story seemed to be founded on inference from visits which Commissioner Parker has of late made to the bureau. Up to now the administration of Detective Sergeant McClusky has not been criticised. Changes in this branch of the force were considered when the present Board of Police was constituted.

John H. Starin, who has vast interests at Glen Island, talked for publication yesterday about the enforcement of the excise law.

"If," he said, "proprietors of similar places of recreation in the neighborhood of New-York are willing to take the same action, I will cheerfully consent to the stopping of the sale of all intoxicating drinks at Glen Island on Sunday. I'm even willing to close the place entirely.

"As to the enforcement of the excise law, I look upon that as the duty imposed upon all peace officers. Laws are enacted to be operative, and, so long as they are on the books they should be in full force and effect. This applies not only to the excise law, but to all laws. As soon as the enforcement becomes obnoxious to the people, popular sentiment will demand a repeal. Do not understand that I favor a regulation which makes the picking of a flower on Sunday an offense, but, if we had an old blue law like that, the best way to wipe it out of existence would be to enforce it to the very letter. No other means would create so much dissatisfaction, and as soon as that is created our law makers are bound to regard the demands of the majority.

"I regard it as a great injustice that the great army of toilers, who work hard for six days, should be deprived of an outing on Sunday, which is the only day of recreation they have. Health demands it. Surely, there can be no harm in a workingman, with his family, sitting under the trees and drinking wholesome beer, even if it is on the Sabbath day."

Mr. Starin added that he favored local option for New-York City as the true principle underlying our system of government, and he considered the enforcement of the law the only way to test its popularity.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAXES

The Work of Reappraising Estates Under the New Law Begun.

ALBANY, July 10.—The last Legislature passed a law authorizing the Controller to cause a reappraisal of estates under the collateral inheritance tax law where he has reason to believe there has been an undervaluation. The first move of the Controller under this law was made to-day, when, upon his application, Justice Herrick of the Supreme Court appointed Norton Chase to reappraise the value of the estate of George R. McKenzie of Sullivan County.

The application was made by the Controller's collateral inheritance tax attorney, Emmett R. Olcott, who alleges that the estate embraces cash to the amount of $614,104 which was not taxed under the original appraisal. Those interested in the estate have signified a willingness to pay the tax.

Controller Fitch of New-York City has turned over to State Controller Roberts $302,893, being the amount of inheritance taxes collected in New-York County for the quarter ended June 30 last.

NOT READY TO EXTEND TO FORDHAM

The Manhattan Elevated, However, Has Given Some Thought to the Matter.

Secretary Daniel W. McWilliams of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company denied yesterday that his company is trying to make arrangements to extend its road to Fordham.

An afternoon paper asserted that such was the case, and added that should the scheme be successful, passengers will be carried from the Battery to Fordham for a single fare.

George J. Gould, the President of the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, is in Europe; so also is Robert M. Galloway, the Treasurer. P. K. Hain is also away on his vacation, and the only official in the city is Secretary McWilliams.

When he was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times as to the truth of the report, Mr. McWilliams replied:

"There is nothing in it; in fact, it is altogether premature. While we have some desire of extending our lines in that direction, nothing has yet been done and the whole matter is in abeyance."

Want Their Taxes Reduced.

The Brooklyn Board of Assessors still continue to receive objections to the assessments levied upon the personal property and real estate of the surface railroad companies. The assessments objected to are as follows:

Brooklyn City Railroad Company, $42,000 per mile for girder structure and $28,000 for stringer structure.

Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company, girder system, $42,000 per mile, double track, and $25,000, stringer system, double track.

Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, $21,000, single track, girder, and $14,000, stringer rail.

Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, $20,000, single track.

DeKalb Avenue Railroad Company, $20,000 a mile, single track.

Steam railroads tracks, $10,560 a mile, single track.

Horse-car tracks, $5,280 a mile, single track.

Unfinished elevated roads, $100,000 a mile.

All electric roads not specially mentioned, $20,000 a mile, single track.

Arc systems of the electric light companies, $125 a mile.

Incandescent systems, $584 a mile.

Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, personalty, $350,000.

Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, personalty, $400,000.

ALL NEWS TO COL. B. F. GOTT

Brooklyn Paid Men Not Entered in Time Books and the ex-Charity Commissioner Cannot Explain.

The Assembly committee that is investigating the Brooklyn Department of Charities met again in the City Courtroom in the Kings County Court House yesterday and Col. B. Frank Gott resumed his testimony.

"Here are steam kettles which were bid for at 10 cents a piece," said Mr. Hirsh, "but none of them was delivered. Then there is another steam kettle of the same size and schedule number, which was bid at $100. What about that?"

"I never knew that the kettles had been bid upon at 10 cents a piece," said Col. Gott.

Mr. Hirsh then took up the time book, which Col. Gott said was made out by the Chief Engineer, and asked how it was that certain names appeared on the pay rolls and not in the time book. Col. Gott said he knew nothing about it.

Q.—You knew nothing and did nothing. You told us that yourself. Yet the law charges you with that, and the engineer's department shows certain things, and the pay rolls which were submitted to you, and you have no other explanation? A.—I firmly believe that the names must have appeared on the pay rolls submitted by the engineer of the department. I don't think Commissioner Murphy ever saw the time book.

Q.—You mean to say that Mr. Murphy knows nothing about it? A.—No, I don't; I'm speaking for myself.

Q.—In September, 1892, I notice three masons on the time book and fourteen on the pay roll. Any explanation to give of that method? A.—The only explanation I can give you is that the names must have been on the pay rolls that were submitted to the department.

Mr. Hirsh then gave to Col. Gott the time book and asked him how many masons' names he found entered in it for October, 1892. Col. Gott found only one, while the pay roll showed that eighteen had been paid. The Colonel said he could not explain.

Q.—For the four years that you were in entire control you can't mention one thing that you did? A.—There were many and varied, never the same.

Q.—Could an honest bidder honestly bid against those with such special information? A.—Not if these others had special information.

Q.—Can you explain under any other hypothesis than special information how these men were able to bid successfully? A.—It looks as if they must have had special information.

Q.—Yesterday I put a similar question to you and asked you how to explain item after item, and you said it was due to coincidence. What causes you to change your mind? A.—It was very strange.

Q.—Strange enough to lead you to believe that somebody in the department was dishonest? A.—It looks that way.

Owen Donnelly, a burglar who served a term in the Kings County Penitentiary from May, 1892, to May, 1895, testified that he made shirts, and that if a prisoner did not keep up to his work he was put in a "cooler." He had known convicts to spend fifteen days in the "cooler."

James Ferguson, who was a convict in 1892, said he had to make fifteen pairs of pants each day or go in the "cooler." He had known of a man who had spent thirty days in the "cooler."

Assemblyman Foley did not think that the evidence of ex-convicts was worth anything, but he was overruled. The examination will be continued this morning.

REPUBLICAN DISCORD IN COURT

PERMANENT INJUNCTION AGAINST WALTER LOGAN ASKED.

Brookfield Men in the Seventh Say They Have Been Ousted from the Citizens' League by Platt Men.

The troubles which have divided the Republicans in the Seventh Assembly District into two hostile camps were told to Justice Stover, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in an argument for the continuance of a temporary injunction against Walter Logan, President of the Citizens' Republican League and representative of the Platt faction, which was obtained last Saturday by Samuel M. Perkins and others who are Brookfield's adherents in the district. All the parties to the suit are members of the Citizens' Republican League, which meets at 19 Abingdon Square, the headquarters of the regular Republican organization in the district.

It was charged that the Platt men, at a meeting at which but twenty-three members were present, disbanded the league by resolution, and organized the Citizens' Republican League of New-York in its place, turning the Brookfield men out of the league and refusing them access to the rooms, and retained possession of the property and records of the old organization. The Brookfield men, through their counsel, Edmund J. Tinsdale, obtained a temporary injunction restraining Logan and others from disposing of the property of the league.

Ex-Judge Morgan, on behalf of the defendants, presented affidavits to show that the league did not have possession of the rooms at the present time. He showed to the Court that the lease of the rooms was in the name of Robert J. Bowden, one of the officers of the club, as was also all the furniture and everything else there.

"Then," said Judge Stover, "there can be no harm in granting the injunction during the pendency of the action, if there is no property there belonging to the league; neither can there be any harm in restraining the expulsion of these persons irregularly or from any interference with the property of the league."

"That organization is out of existence," replied Mr. Morgan, "and we don't propose to have any of these people come into our rooms."

"We will settle that outside," retorted Mr. Tinsdale.

"I thought this was a rather trivial matter," remarked ex-Judge Morgan, "and too plain to justify the Court in granting any injunction as a matter

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Sentiment Changes and the Stock Market Moves Upward.

BEAR TRADERS BUSY COVERING

Chicago Gas Rallies Sharply and Other Industrials Show Strength —The Advance Led by the Grangers—A Firm Closing.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Consideration over night apparently satisfied Stock Exchange traders that it was not a good thing to sell stocks on promising crop conditions, as they did yesterday, for to-day they were inclined to be buyers. A few of the prominent bear traders, however, attempted to bring about still lower prices during the morning, but when they found their efforts unavailing, they abandoned their tactics and began covering. The movement, however, did not become general until the afternoon, when prices advanced sharply, with the result that at the close practically everything was higher than yesterday.

The industrials had to bear the brunt of the bear attack during the early trading. Chicago Gas was sold down from 53⅝ to 52⅝, but at that point good buying developed, and for the remainder of the day the stock was strong. It sold up to 55⅞ and closed at 55¼, a net gain of 1⅝ points. The sustained strength of the stock created the impression that some one was willing to buy round lots at about the prevailing level. There were no new developments in the property. Sugar was fairly steady between 110⅞ and 112, and closed at 111⅜, a net gain of ⅜. Distillers' was attacked aggressively by Messrs. Well, Wheeler, and Cammack, and it sold down to 21, but rallied at the close to 21⅜. Stories of ejectment suits by the owners of the leased properties were circulated, but were promptly denied by the members of the Reorganization Committee. No one can prevent Mr. Greenhut and his followers bringing suits, but, thus far, it is well to recall, the courts have refused to grant any of their applications. The short interest today was increased by at least 6,000 shares. Leather stocks suffered on a rumor that the Directors would not declare a dividend on the preferred stock at present, but later in the day this is just what the Directors did, the distribution being 1 per cent. The question of the regular dividend was postponed until August, when the figures for the six months will be completed. A raid on Tennessee Coal and Iron carried the stock down to 39¾, but it rallied to 38 promptly, and closed at that figure. Tobacco declined from 115¾, but closed at 113½. A report that the Lorillard Company was to be absorbed by the American Tobacco Company was denied by officials of both corporations.

The Granger stocks more than recovered the losses of yesterday, the gains being: Burlington, 1½; St. Paul, ⅝; Rock Island, ⅜, and Northwestern, ½. The Government crop report, which came out after the close of business, demonstrated that yesterday's advance information from Washington was like most of such news, the figures given not being even approximately correct. The condition of Winter wheat is 65, instead of 72, and that of Spring wheat 102, instead of 98. The actual showing is not quite so good as the spurious one, because Spring wheat comprises only about one-third of the total crop. Nevertheless, barring further set-backs to Spring wheat, the promise is for very nearly an average crop. The report places the condition of corn at 99, a showing which is most encouraging. The condition of cotton is given at 82 per cent., against 81 last month, but the condition is the lowest for any July in ten years. Wheat recovered about 3 cents a bushel of its loss of yesterday, and cotton declined about a dollar a bale, the condition being better than expected.

Reading led the coal group in point of activity, and was heavy throughout the day, although its net loss was only ½. The impression is general that the incomes and the stock will have to bear the brunt of any reorganization. The other coal rs were inactive and practically unchanged. The low-priced specialties were all strong. The advance of 1⅝ in Missouri Pacific, to 33⅜, is thought to be due to something more than increasing earnings. Lake Erie and Western gained 1¼, Pacific Mail 1⅛, and Kansas and Texas preferred ½. Wheeling and Lake Erie, Southern, preferred and common, Northern Pacific preferred, and Atchison, all improved material fractions. At the close the general market was strong.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, while not in any greater demand than of late was more tightly held. Rates were 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper found ready buyers but the offerings were limited. Rates were 3 per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3½@3¾ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $101,136,733, and the balances were $6,180,969. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $254,362.

Money in London, one quarter of 1 per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53⅝c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date..$33,223,061
Imports for the same period..... 21,492,697

Net exports.....$11,731,364
Net exports to date, 1894..... 60,298,250
Net exports to date, 1893..... 61,575,487
Net exports to date, 1892..... 38,431,862

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.89½ for sixty days and $4.90½ for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89¾@$4.89¾ for 60-day bills, $4.90@$4.90¼ for demand, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for cable transfers, and $4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.13⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅝ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—15c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $1000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Am. D. & Imp 5s.....18⅜
Northwestern pf. 6s.....1¼
N. Sus. & W. ref. 5s.....1
Or. Imp. con.....1⅛
Western Union col. t. r. 5s.....1

DECLINED.

Tenn. C. & J. 1st.....1

Government bonds were firm. There was a sale of $1,000 4s, coupon, 1925, at 124⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1901	97	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112½	113
4s, r., 1925	124	124½
4s, c., 1925	124	124½
5s, r., 1904	116½	116⅝
5s, c., 1904	116½	116⅝
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	105	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $10,000 Arkansas 7s, Little Rock, Pine Bluffs and New-Orleans Railroad issue, at 8.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26	27	120
American Cotton Oil pf	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74	74½	100
*American Sugar Refining	111⅜	112	110⅝	111⅜	111⅜	111¾	15,395
*American Sugar Refining pf	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	..	..	200
American Tel. & Cable Co	96	96	96	96	94½	97	25
American Tobacco	113⅝	115¾	113¼	113½	113⅝	113¾	12,160
Atch., T. & S. F., 1st in. pd.	9⅝	10⅜	9¾	10½	10½	10⅝	6,661
Baltimore & Ohio	62	62	62	62	62¾	64	5
Canada Southern	54⅜	54⅜	54	54	54	54¼	210
Canadian Pacific	58⅝	58⅝	58⅛	58½	58½	59	700
Central Pacific	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	19¼	300
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅛	22¼	22	22⅛	22⅛	22½	1,300
Chicago Gas	54½	55⅞	52⅝	55¼	55⅛	55½	82,215
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	54½	55	54½	55	54½	55½	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	93¾	93¾	93¼	93¾	93½	100½	300
Chicago & Northwestern	99⅝	99⅝	99⅛	99⅝	99⅛	99¾	913
Chicago, Burlington & Q'cy	88⅜	89¼	88¼	89¼	89⅛	89¼	13,065
C., C., C. & St. Louis	46	46	45½	45¾	45½	46	252
C., M. & St. Paul	69	69⅝	68¾	69⅛	69¼	69⅝	16,810
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	123¾	124⅜	123⅜	123⅞	123½	123¾	108
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	72½	72⅝	72	72⅜	72⅜	73	2,310
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st cv.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	95	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	39	39½	38¾	39½	39½	39½	750
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	6¾	400
Columbus, H. V. & T.	25⅜	25¾	25⅜	25¾	25½	25⅞	200
Consolidated Gas Company	143½	143½	113½	143½	143	144	100
Delaware & Hudson	131	131	130⅞	130⅞	130⅝	130⅝	452
Delaware, Lackawanna & W.	163½	163½	163½	163½	163½	163½	100
Denver & Rio Grande	15	15	15	15	15	15⅜	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	48	300
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	21¾	21⅜	21	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	17,710
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	100
General Electric	37¼	37¼	36⅝	36¾	36⅝	37	3,341
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	18	18	18	18	17¼	18	100
Iowa Central	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10¾	11	200
Laclede Gas	25	25	24⅜	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	1,020
Lake Erie & Western	24⅜	26	24¼	25¼	25	25¼	6,372
Lake Erie & Western pf.	83¼	84	83¼	84	83¼	84	503
Lake Shore	147¼	147½	147⅛	147⅜	147	147½	240
Long Island	86½	86½	86½	86½	85	87½	110
*Long Island Traction	10	10⅜	10	10⅜	10	10½	2,946
Louisville & Nashville	59¾	60⅜	59⅝	60⅜	60¼	60⅝	10,501
Louisville, N. A. & C.	9	9	9	9	8¾	9¼	50
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26½	27	100
Manhattan Beach	5	5	5	5	5	7	300
Manhattan Con.	112½	112⅝	111	111¼	111⅛	111½	3,220
Metropolitan Traction	102⅛	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝	..	..	40
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	100	101	30
Minneapolis & St. Louis	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	21	21½	220
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	48½	100
Missouri Pacific	32	33⅜	32	33⅜	33¼	33½	5,098
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅝	660
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	38¾	39	38½	38¾	38⅜	38¾	3,470
*National Lead Co.	34	34¼	34	34¼	34	35	430
*National Lead Co. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90	91	113
National Linseed Oil	29	29	29	29	28½	29	100
New-Jersey Central	102¼	103	101¾	102¼	102⅜	102⅞	1,736
New-York Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅜	110
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	53½	54	52	54	53½	54¼	3,035
New-York, Chicago & St. L.	16	16	16	16	16	16½	205
New-York, Lake Erie & W.	10⅝	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10½	10⅝	76
New-York, Susquehanna & W.	11	11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	11	750
New-York, Sus. & W. pf.	30	30	29½	29½	29½	29½	410
Norfolk & Western	31⅞	31⅞	30⅞	31⅝	31⅝	32	100
North American	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅞	820
Northern Pacific	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾	5	550
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18½	18⅜	18¾	995
Ontario & Western	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	18	200
Oregon Improvement	12½	12½	12½	12½	13	13	200
Pacific Mail	29	29⅛	28⅝	29⅛	29½	30	1,810
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	210
Philadelphia & Reading	18⅝	18⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅝	17⅞	42,875
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	174	174	174	174	173	176	200
St. Louis Southwestern	8	8	8	8	8	8½	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	1,550
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	41	210
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116¾	118	100
Southern Pacific	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24½	25	450
Southern Railway	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14¾	4,293
Southern Railway pf.	43½	43⅝	43	43½	43¼	43⅝	7,080
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38½	38½	38¼	39¾	38	38¾	7,695
Texas Pacific	13⅜	13⅜	13	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	1,050
Twin City R. T.	28	28	28	28	28	28	100
Union Pacific	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	650
United States Cordage	1	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	1	1⅛	935
United States Cordage pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2	2¼	892
United States Cordage gtd.	4	4	4	4	4½	5	50
United States Express	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	41	43	50
United States Rubber	40⅜	41	40¼	40¾	40⅜	40¾	800
United States Rubber pf.	93	93	93	93	93	93¾	275
*United States Leather	18½	18½	17	18⅜	18¼	18⅝	9,260
*United States Leather pf.	92½	92½	88	91	91	91½	10,973
Wabash pf.	19⅝	20	19¼	20	20	20½	1,685
Wells-Fargo Express	108	108	107	107	107	112	127
Western Union Telegraph	91¾	91⅞	91⅜	91⅞	91¾	92	261
Wheeling & Lake Erie	17¼	17⅜	17	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	6,550
Wisconsin Central	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¾	300
Total sales							322,824

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.12	.12	.12	.12	..	..	1,000

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000	113¾	Chic & N W S F 6s 2,000	117
Am Dock & Imp 5s 5,000	113	Chic & N W S F 5s 1,000	100⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Rec's 1,000	76¼	Chic & Northwestern 25-year Deb 5s 1,000	106½
10,000	76¼	1,000	76⅜
10,000	76¾	Chic, R I & P Ext 5s Registered 10,000	105
2,000	76¾	Colorado Midland 4s Trust Co Certfs 40,000	26
25,000	76¾	Col, H Val & Tol 5s 1,000	93½
11,000	76⅝	2,000	93¾
5,000	76¾	1,000	94
Registered 1,000	76¼	5,000	93½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A 1,000	95¼	Col, H V & T G M 6s Trust Receipts 1st installment paid 10,000	82½
10,000	83	2,000	95¼
60,000	29¼	Col & 9th Av 1st 7,000	83
60,000	29¼	East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s 1,000	103½
90,000	29⅜	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 6,000	101¾
57,000	29⅜	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y Cons 5s 1,000	103¾
10,000	29⅜	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s 6,000	101¾
127,000	29½	Erie Cons Gold 7s 1,000	134
23,000	29⅜	Flint & Pere M 6s 5,000	116½
10,000	29½	Gal, Har'v & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 7,000	93¾
15,000	29⅜	4,000	93¼
10,000	29½	Gan & St Jo Cons 2,000	118¾
10,000	29⅜	H & Tex Cen 7s 1st Cons 5s 2,000	108
10,000	29⅜	H & Tex Cen G M 4s 1,000	71⅝
40,000	29½	H & Tex Cen Deb 6s 2,000	90
10,000	29⅜	Iowa Central 1st 5s 1,000	76¼
10,000	29⅜	Kans City & Pac 1st 2,000	76¼
10,000	29⅜	Kings Co Elev 1st 5s 8,000	81
5,000	114¼	Laclede Gaslight Co 1st 5s 3,000	96
Ches & O Gen 4½s 5,000	83½	Lehigh Val of N Y 1st 5s 1,000	102¾
5,000	83⅝	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 5s 10,000	114½
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 4,000	111¼	Louisville & Nashv 8-s N Ala Gtd 5s 1,000	100
Chic, R & Q Conv 5s 10,000	106⅜	Louis & Nashville 5s 1,000	100½
14,000	106⅞	Louisville & Nashv Unified Gold 4s 5,000	93
Chic, Pur & Quincy Nebraska Ext 4s 1,000	100½	Manhat'n R'y Con 4s 1,000	101
4,000	92	Metrop'n Elev 1st 2,000	99¾
Registered 5,000	90½	10,000	113½
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s 5,000	100	10,000	120
Chic & Erie Inc 20,000	24½	Mexican Int 1st 4s 10,000	74½
Chic & Northwestern Cons 7s 10,000	142½	Mo, Kans & Tex 2d 13,000	62½
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 5,000	87⅝	Rome, W & Og Cons 6,000	119
11,000	87¼	St L & Iron Mt 5s 7,000	81
2,000	87½	St L & S F Trust 5s 1,000	82¼
Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 2,000	88	St L & S F 2d Inc 1,000	82
1,000	87⅝	St L Southw'n 2d Inc 66,000	40
4,000	88	Santa A. & Ar Pass 5s 10,000	65⅝
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 4,000	68¼	10,000	65½
Nash, C & St L Con 7,000	101	4,000	65¼
N Y Cent 1st Coupon 13,000	120	Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000	62½
N Y Central 1st Reg 5,000	122	So Pac of Ariz 1st 25,000	97
N Y Elevated 1st 9,000	107	Southern Ry 1st 5s 2,000	98½
N Y, Lake Erie & W'n New 2d Consol 5 M & Co Certfs Stamped 5,000	67	10,000	98
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s 1,000	110¼	7,000	98
N Y, Susq & W'n 1st Refunding 5s 2,000	90½	3,000	97¾
North Pac 1st Coup 5,000	116½	Tenn Coal, I & R 6s 25,000	97
North Pac 2d Coup 10,000	100½	Birmingham Div 1st 2,000	98½
North Pac Cons 5s 1,000	115	10,000	98
North Pac Ctfs 1,000	41	5,000	98
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts 10,000	85½	7,000	98
Nor Pac Terminal 1st 9,000	103½	3,000	97¾
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 8,000	93¼	Tex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	93¼
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 14,000	50	1,000	93⅜
12,000	50½	Tex & Pac 2d Inc 5,000	30⅜
4,000	50⅝	1,000	30⅝
5,000	50½	2,000	30⅞
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Receipts 1,000	95	10,000	30⅜
Oregon Short Line 6s 1,000	98½	2,000	30⅞
Trust Receipts 26,000	98	12,000	31
Peo, Dec & Ev 1st Evansville Div 2,000	103½	26,000	30⅞
Peo, Dec & Ev 2d 3,000	85	Un Pac Ext S F 8s 1,000	115
Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000	82	U S Leather Cv 6s 1,000	115
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 45,000	33½	Virginia Midl'd G M 1,000	101
43,000	33¼	Wabash 1st 5s 2,000	107½
10,000	33	50,000	107
5,000	33½	Wabash 1st 5s, Det & Chic Ext 1,000	99½
2d Pref Inc 30,000	20	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 23,000	76
3d Pref Inc 20,000	15½	10,000	76½
10,000	15	West Shore Gtd 4s 10,000	105⅝
10,000	14⅝	2,000	105½
Rio Grande W'n 1st 5,000	14½	W N Y & Penn 1st 10,000	65⅜
1,000	76⅛	W'n N Y & Penn Gen 10,000	46¾
15,000	76⅝	W'n N Y & Penn 1st 3,000	108¾
8,000	76⅜	W'n N Col Trust 5s 10,000	110
10,000	76¾	Wilkes & East 1st 3,000	88
12,000	76⅞	9,000	88¾
46,000	77	Wiscon Cen Co 1st 5,000	55
St L & Iron Mount Arkan Br Ext 5s 20,000	103½		
Total sales			$2,118,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150
Albany & Susquehanna	167	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60	64
American Coal	91¾	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113	115
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	9	11
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	103	105
Brunswick Co.	2¼	3¼
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts.	21	22
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	59
Bur., C. R. & N.	43½	..
Cedar F. & M.	10	..
Chicago & Alton	157	161
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	144	147
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	92	95
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Consolidated Coal	32	..
D., M. & Ft. D.	9	10
D., M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	..
Detroit Gas	20	15
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	12	15
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	99¾	101
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	57	57¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	40	44
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	53	..
Flint & Père Marquette	40	44
Great Northern pf.	128	131
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅜	1⅜
G. R. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3½
Homestake	23	..
Illinois Central	99	99½
Illinois Steel Company	74	74¾
Iowa Central pf.	33½	35
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	16½	..
Laclede Gas pf.	80	85
Mahoning Coal R.	115	..
Mahoning Coal R. pf.	106	..
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
Mexican Central	12	13
Mexican National ctfs.	2¼	3

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	111⅜	111⅞	110⅞	111⅝	8,840
Am. Tobacco	113⅜	113⅝	112¼	113⅜	1,000
A., T. & S. F.	10⅜	10⅝	10¼	10½	2,000
Ark. C. Imp.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	458
Cent. of N. J.	103	103	102	102	330
Chi. & N. W.	99	99⅝	99	99⅝	330
Chicago Gas	54⅜	55⅜	52½	55¼	12,310
C., R. I. & P.	72¾	72¾	71⅞	72⅝	810
C., B. & Q.	89½	89⅞	89½	89⅝	4,430
C., M. & St. P.	68¾	69⅛	68¾	69½	10,630
Col. F. & I.	39	39	39	39	200
Dist. & C. F.	21⅞	21⅞	21	21⅜	2,550
Gen. Electric	37⅛	37¼	36⅝	37	470
L. E. & West.	25⅞	25⅞	25½	25⅜	20
Louis. & N.	59⅝	60⅜	59½	60¼	4,520
Manhattan	112	112	111	111	140
Mo. Pacific	32	33¼	32	33¼	400
Total Sales					65,110

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d cfs.	28¾	29	28¾	29	$22,000
B. & Seventh					
Am. cn.	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	2,000
C. & R. I. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	99¾	99¾	10,000
Eliz., Lex. & B. S. 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	2,000
Total Sales					$76,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Comstock T.	.11	.12	.11	.12	6,000
C., C. & Va.	2.85	2.80	2.80	2.80	300
Total Sales					
Iron Silver	.45	.45	.45	.45	100
Standard	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25	100
					7,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	64⅞	65⅞	64¼	66½	1,035,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
‡Acker, Merrall & Condit	95	100
American Bank Note	44	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf.	43	..
American Typefounders'	4¼	5¼
American Typefounders' pf.	..	35
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¾	106
†Atlantic Trust (new)	185	192
Bank of Manhattan Company	193	200
Barney & Smith Car.	23¼	24¾
Barney & Smith pf. stock	75	..
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf.	67½	71½
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R. R. stock	20½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	124	130
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	202
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn Elevated	20	22
Brooklyn Elev. (Seaside ex.) 5s	87½	89¼
Brooklyn City Railroad	182	185
Brooklyn Traction	17½	18¼
Brooklyn Traction pf.	63½	65½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	105
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	105	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock	86	87½
Butchers & Drovers' Bank	154	160
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
†Central & South American Tel.	118	124
†Cent. & South Amer. Tel. scrip	115	..
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co., New-York	150	160
Central National Bank	116	121
Cent. Park, North & East River	103½	105½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb.	21¾	24½
Central R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	121	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	52½	54
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	2⅜	2⅝
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	..
‡Columbus (Ohio) Gas 5s	90½	92½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	160	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	89	92½
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	85	89
Detroit Gas stock	20	..
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94¾	96
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	174½	176
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	106	108
Ensley Land Company	¾	1⅜
Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	195	198
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Evans & Rich. R. R. gtd. 5s	50	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
‡420 St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 1st	114½	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av 2d	57½	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	61
42d St. & Grand St. Railroad	310	325
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
45 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

WHEREAS, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d day September, 1880, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

NOW, THEREFORE, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest, payable on the 1st days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest, payable on the 1st day of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By
S. ENDICOTT PEABODY,
President.

MOORFIELD STOREY,
Attorney for Trustee;
735 Exchange Building,
Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

The American Loan and Trust Company,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.
DEPOSITS OF THE
Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these **THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS** results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, **DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.**

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking;

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, No. 5003.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

A BLOCK OF GOOD SMALL HOUSES AT Rosebank, Staten Island, would net the investor from 10 to 15 per cent. The demand for such houses there is very great, because the place is so accessible—only 40 minutes from City Hall, New-York—the fare 10 cents, commutation 6½ cents, and the location so good; 397 houses have been built within four years; there are no finer lots for such houses on the island than those which the trustee for the creditors of Erastus Wiman is forced to sell at auction, to prevent foreclosure, on MONDAY, July 15, at 1:30 P. M., at the station at Rosebank.

DAVID BENNETT KING,
Trustee, 44 Pine St., New-York.
D. T. CORNELL, Auctioneer, Stapleton, S. I.

New-York and East River Ferry Co.
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone Co.'s Securities
Michigan Peninsular Car Co.'s Securities.
BOUGHT BY
TOBEY & KIRK,
NO. 8 BROAD ST.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,360 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 111 Bonds of $100 each, 20 Bonds of $500 each, and 379 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 15th day of August next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

111 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

31	498	796	1102	1451	1793
74	519	836	1192	1459	1796
103	519	848	1199	1474	1803
119	523	856	1216	1520	1816
134	549	869	1298	1524	1845
154	570	886	1299	1530	1852
155	581	895	1312	1532	1854
234	631	908	1333	1545	1864
244	634	915	1360	1549	1896
263	650	929	1368	1551	1936
276	655	956	1383	1559	1939
323	681	964	1415	1561	1956
332	692	982	1420	1577	2014
345	718	983	1421	1646	2038
351	736	1008	1433	1690	2083
357	737	1023	1442	1700	2100
435	771	1052	1444	1772	2115
436	778	1082	1446	1782	2136
491	787	1126			

20 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

26	127	204	252	274	320
56	165	213	255	282	380
57	170	231	268	290	387
74	191				

379 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

26	1378	2209	3369	4093	6322
70	1384	2219	3374	4786	6374
151	1393	2268	3375	4804	6394
210	1415	2269	3404	4834	6419
213	1453	2285	3426	4851	6423
215	1472	2287	3430	4853	6426
249	1504	2297	3452	4854	6447
266	1506	2299	3496	4860	6452
267	1508	2312	3497	4884	6457
276	1510	2350	3522	4897	6492
283	1515	2377	3535	4935	6519
300	1517	2400	3580	4945	6570
370	1526	2406	3598	4957	6585
382	1527	2416	3621	4962	6620
386	1538	2435	3644	5003	6678
398	1607	2465	3649	5017	6689
399	1610	2494	3681	5021	6699
426	1612	2513	3702	5022	6709
462	1623	2561	3704	5024	6719
463	1641	2562	3714	5036	6730
468	1656	2574	3720	5062	6787
475	1680	2575	3799	5072	6795
478	1685	2576	3813	5110	6801
507	1697	2608	3827	5157	6850
541	1702	2612	3856	5184	6873
545	1711	2634	3877	5191	6888
555	1720	2638	3906	5216	6911
572	1742	2647	4018	5241	6917
676	1745	2659	4024	5254	6930
695	1752	2665	4060	5265	6949
701	1754	2677	4066	5343	6971
710	1780	2687	4128	5364	6979
718	1789	2705	4133	5413	7009
731	1791	2712	4146	5416	7016
747	1802	2718	4155	5445	7070
789	1808	2766	4156	5499	7110
822	1815	2801	4172	5558	7113
852	1856	2802	4174	5637	7134
855	1867	2906	4198	5638	7163
856	1891	2934	4203	5689	7179
861	1896	2943	4215	5709	7185
871	1898	2963	4297	5765	7198
936	1904	2975	4301	5796	7216
938	1909	2991	4310	5806	7226
940	1933	2993	4315	5808	7235
952	1940	3018	4318	5895	7256
954	1957	3019	4430	5906	7280
1023	1971	3022	4433	5977	7347
1024	1979	3050	4438	5985	7353
1034	2003	3072	4446	6005	7365
1123	2010	3078	4488	6072	7386
1174	2018	3114	4492	6079	7404
1179	2057	3117	4504	6082	7408
1184	2066	3123	4506	6088	7422
1202	2070	3152	4563	6094	7444
1225	2073	3206	4574	6096	7448
1233	2087	3211	4582	6111	7484
1237	2088	3216	4592	6123	7490
1303	2116	3286	4603	6156	7492
1321	2124	3288	4615	6159	7502
1330	2132	3289	4666	6165	7503
1335	2160	3337	4688	6209	7547
1342	2184	3362	4690	6213	7548
1364					

New-York, May 27, 1895. Drawing No. 17.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, } Trustees.

THE

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds are notified that the privilege extended to them to exchange their bonds for the Company's Consolidated Mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds WILL EXPIRE JULY 25TH, 1895. SAMUEL HILL, President.

BONDS.

City of Boston, Massachusetts . . 3½s
City of Cleveland, Ohio 5s
City of Minneapolis Minnesota . 4½s
City of Wilmington, N. Carolina, Gold 5s
City of Fresno, California, Gold . 5s
County of Hennepin, Minnesota . 4½s
Boston & Albany Railroad 4s

PRICES AND PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION.

E. H. Rollins & Sons

53 STATE STREET, BOSTON.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1, 1896.

On July 1, 1895, in addition to the payment of the coupon maturing that date, and until August 10, the above Bonds will

BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,

on their presentation, with the unmatured coupons attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, July 1, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

To Bondholders of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY

The **BONDHOLDERS' PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE** having promised to report their recommendations to the bondholders after further investigation of the company's affairs, and having, (with the exception of Mr. Dumont Clarke, who has withdrawn from the committee,) agreed upon the conclusions following, now advise the bondholders that in their judgment:

1. The present condition of affairs is due largely to mismanagement and inexperience.

2. The plan of reorganization proposed by representatives of the company affords no reasonable prospect of improvement in the management of the business.

3. Your bonds were issued and taken as first mortgage bonds, and the security is worth as much now as it was when the bonds were issued, although possibly of less value than was then supposed; and no sufficient reason appears why you should not make the most of your security rather than submit to be deprived of it for the benefit of other interests.

4. Such proceedings should be taken as will lead to the foreclosure of the mortgage, when the bondholders can buy in the property for their own benefit, or can reorganize the property in connection with the stockholders upon such terms as may be mutually acceptable under an efficient business management; the earning capacity, as well as the value of the property, being such as to justify such an arrangement.

5. If in pursuing this policy some or all of the mills now in operation should be closed for a time, this would not in the end injuriously affect your security.

The bonds already deposited with this committee, although as yet less than a majority, are sufficient in amount to protect your rights and to prevent action by others prejudicial to your interests.

All bondholders who approve the course now recommended are requested to deposit their bonds with the **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY**, in **NEW-YORK**, or the **BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY**, in **BOSTON**, on or **BEFORE JULY 25, 1895.**

A **COMMITTEE OF REORGANIZATION** will be nominated to carry out the principles now recommended upon a formal plan containing such provisions as may be agreed upon, and in which opportunity will be given to the stockholders to participate on equitable terms.

New-York, July 9, 1895.

R. M. GALLAWAY,
Merchants' National Bank.
STUYVESANT FISH,
National Park Bank.
EBENEZER S. MASON,
Bank of New-York.
CHARLES A. VIALLE,
National Bank of the Republic, Boston.
GEORGE RIPLEY,
Hide and Leather National Bank, Boston.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.
JOHN H. RATHBONE, Secretary,
21 Broad St., New-York.

$65,000 City of Trenton, N. J.,

4 PER CENT. 10-YEAR REFUNDING BONDS.

$50,000 State of Tennessee

3 PER CENT. SETTLEMENT BONDS, DUE 1913, (OPTIONAL.)

$20,000 Long Island City, N. Y.,

4½ PER CENT. 20-YEAR IMPT. BONDS.

Legal Investments for N. Y. Savings Banks. Particulars on application.

Edward C. Jones Co.,

30 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HAIGHT & FREESE

BANKERS
AND
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS.

53 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY.
STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON, PROVISIONS;
Bought and sold for cash or on a margin of 3 to 5 per cent. Commission, 1-16.

Write or call for our "400 PAGE MANUAL," illustrated with railroad maps, giving complete information of all RAILROAD and INDUSTRIAL properties, including highest and lowest prices for a series of 10 to 20 years, of Stocks, Bonds, Grain, and Cotton, and also the method of buying and selling on margin.

ISSUED GRATIS AND MAILED FREE.

DETERMINING THE FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FIRM WITH WHICH YOU DEAL IS AS IMPORTANT AS SELECTING THE RIGHT STOCKS.

New-York National Bank references furnished. Twenty years' experience, largest clientele, most commodious offices, best brokerage service.

UP-TOWN OFFICE,

1,132 BROADWAY, next to Delmonico's, near 26th St.
DIRECT WIRES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Oregon Short Line 6% BONDS.

The delay in the payment of interest by the Union Pacific Receivers and the attitude of the Committee representing the holders of the Collateral Trust bonds, have placed the future disposition of the property and the protection of the bondholders in the hands of this Committee.

Bondholders who wish to share in the advantages to be gained by the majority may deposit their bonds with the **CENTRAL TRUST CO., NEW-YORK,** or the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO., BOSTON,** without penalty, until **AUGUST 1, 1895.**

R. C. MARTIN, 50 Broadway.
JOHN BIGELOW, 15 Gramercy Park.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, 31 Broad St.
BERNHARD MAINZER, 28 Broad St.
GORDON ABBOTT, Boston.

G. P. BUTLER, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., July 10, 1895.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.
John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jos. Pres. Amos R. French, 2d V. Pres
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas

Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James G. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

Dividends.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
158 Broadway, New-York, July 10, 1895.
E. B. MAGNUS, Pres't. GEORGE W. JONES, Sec'y.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this day, a dividend of Five Per Cent. was declared, payable August 1, 1895. Transfer books will be closed from July 25 to that date.

GEORGE W. JONES, Secretary.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY,
57 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane,
New-York, July 10, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., payable at the company's offices on Aug. 1, 1895. The transfer books will be closed Monday, the 15th inst., and reopened Friday, the 2d of August. JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 12 M. on the 20th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 2d August. J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., July 10, 1895.

Dividends.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, June 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, to the Stockholders of record, at 12 o'clock noon on SATURDAY, the 6th day of July next, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 2d day of August next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, June 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Thursday, the 1st day of August next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at noon on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 2d day of August next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
New-York, June 28, 1895.

The Board of Directors have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of August next. The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, Aug. 2, next. ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. is payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 32 Pine St. GEORGE JEREMIAH.
New-York, July 10, 1895.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From AUGUST 1 on deposits made not later than AUGUST 3, and remaining in bank JANUARY 1, 1896, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,

Cor. 23d St. and 6th Av., Masonic Temple.
Deposits and surplus July 1, **$1,670,000.**

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,

S. E. COR. 6TH AV. AND 16TH ST.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the six months and three months ending June 30, 1895, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable July 15, 1895. Deposits made on or before July 10, 1895, will draw interest from July 1, 1895. JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

HINTS AT CORDAGE FORECLOSURE

The Bondholders' Protective Committee Issues a Statement—Deposits Received by Reorganization Committee.

Signs appeared yesterday that the Bondholders' Protective Committee would make a strong effort to gather to its support securities of the United States Cordage Company in sufficient amount to make a fight against the plan of the Reorganization Committee. Deposits with the Reorganization Committee must be made by to-morrow. The Protective Committee will accordingly do everything possible at once to restrain security holders from assenting to the plan.

It issued a statement yesterday through its Secretary, hinting at foreclosure should that remedy be necessary in order to dispose of the former management, and promising an improved plan of reorganization should it be advisable not to apply the more severe method.

"Any plan put out by this committee or by the Reorganization Committee, which it may nominate, will be formulated after conference with the stockholders," the statement said. "The feeling of the members of the committee is that the stockholders who contribute money for working capital are entitled to security as good as that of the present bondholders; that the bondholders should consent to a scaling down of their bonds, and that the bonds so liberated should be offered to the stockholders in return for the money contributed by them. It is believed that some arrangement and distribution can be effected between interests of the stock and bond holders, followed by putting into the management practical cordage men, will result in carrying on the business of the company on a practical basis, and a corresponding increase in the earning capacity of the company."

The Reorganization Committee received yesterday deposits of securities from J. P. Morgan & Co., the Chemical Bank, and the Bank of Commerce. These deposits were so large, it was said, as to insure the adoption of the committee's plan in the main features, if not in its entirety.

The Protective Committee has let the report go out that it controls one-third of the company's bonds. A much larger interest is believed to be held by the Reorganization Committee, although it has not claimed to hold a positive majority.

Assignment of Priests in Brooklyn.

The priests who were ordained in the Roman Catholic Church of St. John the Baptist, Brooklyn, by the Right Rev. Bishop McFaul of Trenton last week have been assigned to the following places by Vicar General McNamara:

The Rev. Thomas Cummiskey, St. Peter's Hospital; the Rev. William Reilly, St. Joseph's Church in Pacific Street; the Rev. James Coan, the Orphan Asylum, Coney Island; the Rev. James Smith, St. Stephen's; the Rev. Timothy Hickey, St. Thomas Aquinas's; the Rev. William F. Dwyer, the church at Hyde Park; the Rev. John Fitzsimmons, St. Charles Borromeo's; the Rev. Joseph Bassi, Holy Trinity; the Rev. Hubert Brady, St. Cecilia's, and the Rev. William Sheehy, St. Cecilia's.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

H. F. Dernell & Co. of Athens, to manufacture ice tools and implements to be used in cutting ice; capital, $5,000. Directors—Herman F. Dernell, Charles H. Eichhorn, and Fred H. Eichhorn of Athens.

The Eastern New-York Hedge and Wire Fence Company of Fort Plain, to manufacture hedge and wire fences; capital, $110,000. Directors—John D. Wendell, J. Harvey Smith, Adam L. Falling, Willis E. Bronkorst, Dr. Douglas Ayres, and William Clark of Fort Plain, Crafts Wright Higgins of Beaver Falls, Penn.; John Sanford of Amsterdam, Robert Pempler and Levi A. Starin of Fultonville, S. R. James of Schenectady, and W. J. Arkell and David Craig of Canajoharie.

The Siebert Cigar Manufacturing Company of New-York City; capital, $10,000; Directors—Joseph Richter and Henry Meyer of New-York City and Louis Siebert of Brooklyn.

The United States Slot Machine Company of Brooklyn, to manufacture automatic devices for the sale of merchandise; capital, $10,000. Directors—Thomas Adams, Sr., Thomas Adams, Jr., D. Adams, Horatio M. Adams, and Henry Rowley of Brooklyn.

The Edgewater Land Company of Mexico, Oswego County; capital, $50,000. Directors—Frank M. Earle of Mexico, W. S. Farmer of Syracuse, and George N. Burt of Oswego.

The American Desiccated Food Company, to manufacture desiccated food in Stapleton, Richmond County; capital, $25,000. Directors—Gustav A. Mayer and Adolph Mayer of Stapleton and Elise Straus of New-York City.

The Mosler Safe Company, to manufacture and deal in fire and burglar proof safes, vaults, and safe-deposit boxes, and to manufacture other kinds of iron and steel work, the principal office to be in New-York City, but the business offices in New-York City, Cincinnati and Hamilton, Ohio, and Providence, R. I.; capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Moses Mosler, Henry Mosler, and James T. Anyon of New-York City, Gardiner C. Sims of Providence, and Francis B. Bowen of Orange, N. J.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Arthur M. Sanders was appointed receiver yesterday for the Provident Fund Society of 195 Broadway by Justice Stover of the Supreme Court on the application of Attorney General Hancock. The company was organized in March, 1886, to do casualty insurance on the co-operative or assessment plan, with A. N. Lockwood as President. It has paid to members since its organization, it is said, $200,000. An examination by the Insurance Department on Nov. 14, 1894, showed, it was claimed by the department, that the company was insolvent, having liabilities of $34,288 and assets of $5,846. In December the Directors decided to reinsure the outstanding business in the New-England Mutual Accident Association of Boston.

—Julius Lehman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Leo Stern & Brother, manufacturers of shirts at 633 Broadway, on the application of M. Wurley Platzek, attorney for I. Wallach & Co. The Messrs. Stern failed in May last, with liabilities of $10,000.

—W. E. D. Stokes entered a deficiency judgment yesterday against John and David Dunn, composing the building firm of Dunn Brothers of 683 West End Avenue, for $17,555. Another judgment, for $2,123, was entered against them in favor of Holmes & Philbrick.

—Amos M. Lyon, wholesale dealer in toys and fancy goods at 20 Park Place, made an assignment yesterday to Frederick Beltz, giving a preference to the estate of Catharine Lyon for $4,000.

—The schedules of Henry W. Hagemann, bookseller at 160 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities of $4,835; nominal assets of $8,154, and actual assets of $3,130.

Dividends.

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JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
FRANCIS H. LEGGETT, } Secretaries.
B. OGDEN CHISOLM, }

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Speculation Active and Generally Higher Markets.

FREE COVERING HERE AND ABROAD

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Steady —Cotton Lower—Coffee Higher.

The grain markets reacted sharply from the depression of Tuesday, and foreign houses were buying freely, while local shorts covered to a considerable extent. There was some excitement attending the rise, but most speculators held off for the crop report late in the day. Provisions were steadier, but not active. Cotton was active and lower on the better crop conditions. Coffee advanced with Europe, but trading was light.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	68½@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	27 @	27¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	47¼@	..
Flour, straight, Spring	$3.60 @	$3.90
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85 @	3.95
Cotton, middling uplands	7½@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	18
Pork, mess	12.25 @	13.00
Lard, Western steam	6.60 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	17 @	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¾@	8½
Coffee, Rio No. 7	15½@	..
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	10.80 @	10.85
Lead	3.27½@	3.30

WHEAT—Contracts opened excited and 3½@3¾c higher, with free covering by local shorts and heavy buying for foreign account; eased off 1½@2c with the West and on local liquidation; became irregular, with speculators holding off for the Government report, rallied ⅝@1½c on foreign buying and local covering, closing firm at 2⅝@2¾c advance. The Government report showed the condition of Winter wheat at 65.8 per cent., against 71.1 per cent. last month, and Spring wheat at 102.8 per cent., against 97.1 per cent. last month....Spot was firm and 2¾@3c higher. Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth, for export, on private terms, free on board, afloat.... Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, afloat: No. 2 over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern 3c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, afloat, 70¾c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 74⅝c; No. 1 Manitoba, 74⅝c. ...Clearances hence, 51,000 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 53,444 bushels; receipts, 46,375 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 64,870 bushels; in the interior, 158,765 bushels.

CORN—Contracts gained 2¾c with the West and on local covering; fell 1½c on realizing, closed steady at ⅝@1c advance, with a very moderate business. The Government report showed the condition at 99.3 per cent., against 95 per cent. in July, 1894, and 64.2 per cent. in October, 1894. ...Spot was dull but firm at ⅝@1c advance. Sales, 38,000 bushels, including 28,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, at 1¼c over September, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ⅝c under September, in elevator, and 5,000 bushels do at ⅝c over September, delivered....Receipts, 91,300 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 172,852 bushels; in the interior, 235,625 bushels....Clearances hence, 123,831 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 174,988 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull, but advanced 1¼c, with corn and the West; declined ⅝c in local real

Matamoras, selected	24@28	13	@14
Texas, selected	24@30	12	@13
Wet salted—			
Havana, as they run	35@50	9	@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	..	@..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@60	..	@..

LEATHER—Prices were firm, with a fairly active demand.

HEMLOCK.

	—Non-Acid.— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid.— All Kinds.
Light, first selection	@23	@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	@23	@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	@23	@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	@22	@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	@22	@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	@22	@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	@21	@..	20 @21
Rejects			18 @20

UNION.

Light backs	36 @37	Light b a c k a cow	36 @37
Middle backs	36 @37		
Middle, heavy	36 @37	Seconds	34½@35
Seconds, do	34½@35	Bellies	16 @17

OAK.

Dressed backs	36 @38	Bellies	19 @20
Seconds	35 @36		

METALS—Tin steady at 14.05c. Lake copper firm at 10.80@10.85c. Lead easier at 3.27½@3.30c. Spelter easy at 3.57½@3.60c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Business more active at steady prices.

Southern, regular	28½
Southern, old Dominion	28½
Machine-made barrels	29

RESIN—Demand fair, with prices steady.

Good strl'd	$1.60 @ ..	I	$2.20 @ ..
Com str'd	1.55 @ ..	K	2.45 @$2.50
E	1.65 @$1.70	M	2.75 @ ..
F	1.75 @ 1.82½	N	3.00 @ ..
G	1.90 @ ..	W. G	3.00 @ 3.05
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W	3.20 @ 3.25

WILMINGTON, July 10.—Resin firm; strained, $1.47½; good strained, $1.22½. Spirits of turpentine steady; machine, 28c; irregular, 25½c. Tar firm at $1.25. Crude turpentine quiet; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.70; virgin, $2.20.

CHARLESTON, July 10.—Turpentine firm; 25½c bid; receipts, 96 casks. Resin—Good, strained, firm at $1.10@$1.20; receipts, 113 bbls.

SAVANNAH, July 10.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25½c; sales, 727 bbls. Resin firm at $1.22½.

FREIGHTS.

Freights on the berth were firm, as was also the market for off-shore sail tonnage. Engagements to Liverpool: 4 loads grain, 2d; to Newcastle, last evening, 5 loads grain at or about 2d; to Glasgow, 2 loads grain, last evening, 2d; to Hull, 2 loads grain, last evening, 2½d; for Hamburg, 1 load grain, last evening, 25 pfennigs; to London, 1,000 bbls lubricating oil, 1s 6d; 400 bbls paraffine wax, 8s 9d; 100 hhds tobacco, 18c; 200 tons oil cake, 2s 6d, and via Southampton, 2,300 tons butter, in refrigerated space, 45c; to Barcelona, 200 bales cotton, 3-16c. Charters: British steamer, deals, Lisbombe, N. S., to west coast England, private terms; British steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to west coast England, 35s; British steamer, Cuba, iron ore, trade, one or more trips, 6s 6d; Norwegian steamer, 450 tons, West India time charter, three months, £440 per month; Norwegian steamer, 397 tons, West India time charter, one trip, £440; British bark, 1,140 tons petroleum, hence to Japan, 14c; Italian bark, 30,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to two ports in Sicily, 11c; Norwegian bark, deals, Miramichi to Dublin, 28s 6d; Norwegian bark, lumber, Pensacola to Buenos Ayres, $12—2d form; Norwegian bark, lumber, Mobile or Pensacola, to Buenos Ayres, $11.50—$2 form; Norwegian bark, lumber, Ship Island to Buenos Ayres, $11.50—$2 form; British bark, lumber, Annapolis, N. S., to Buenos Ayres, $7.50, Rosario $8.50; bark, general cargo and lumber, hence to Buenos Ayres, 80c per cubic foot, and $7, respectively; two schooners, dry cypress, New-Orleans to Staten Island, 2c; one to about $7, schooner, lumber, Fernandina to Philadelphia, $4.75, quick dispatch; two British schooners, coal, hence to Halifax, $1.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Returned confidence was apparent in the action of the wheat market at the opening to-day. The collapse of prices at the immediate close yesterday was due, in a great measure, to the vague and indefinite rumors of financial difficulties among large houses. That only three unimportant failures took place convinced traders that a panic was not imminent, and an opening advance of over 2 cents per bushel was an evidence of the restored good feeling. Liverpool cables came lower this morning, but the tone was reported steady, which indicated that the demoralization which existed on this side had not extended to foreign markets. Paris repudiated the decline altogether, and quoted an advance. Receipts were very light. Chicago having but 17 cars, and the Northwest 76 cars. Initial trading covered a wide range, but in a short while the market settled and ruled firm until the close. Withdrawals from store were 30,150 bushels, and 188,418 bushels cleared at Atlantic ports. Conjecture as to the figures the Government would make public to-day constituted the most important gossip. The report will give the July condition for Winter and Spring wheat, for oats, and the condition and area for corn. Last month Winter wheat percentage was 71.1 and Spring wheat 97.8 for condition. June condition for oats was 84.3. Closing Board of Trade cables were unchanged for Antwerp, higher for Paris, and lower for Berlin.

WHEAT—Opened from 63¾c to 65c, advanced to 65⅞c, closing at 65⅜@65⅝c—2⅝@2¾c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was 2½@3c higher. Receipts at principal Western points were 168,405 bushels, and shipments, 143,962 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 56,770 bushels; shipments, 53,444 bushels.

CORN—There was no perceptible abatement in the strength of the undertone of corn. With wheat exciting limpness, there was a natural further assurance in this market, and business was transacted at firm prices throughout the session. Light receipts, 127 cars, firm cables, and a good output from the mines, had more or less of a beneficial influence, and although there was a decline from the outside, it did not prove by any means that holders were discouraged. Withdrawals from store were 233,140 bushels, and 174,926 bushels cleared at the seaboard. September opened from 44¾c to 45c, sold between 45c and 45⅜@45⅜c, closing at 45⅜c—1c above yesterday. Cash corn, 1½c higher than yesterday. Receipts at principal points of shipment were 312,944 bushels; shipments, 33,847 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 172,883 bushels.

OATS—Nothing noteworthy occurred in oats. They participated in the general better feeling pervading other grains, and closed ½@¾c higher than yesterday for September. Receipts were 110 cars, 40 less than estimated, and 108,331 bushels were taken out of store. Cash oats were firm and ½@¾c per bushel higher.

RYE was inactive. Cash offerings were small, and there was only a limited demand. The feeling was steady. Only 1 car was received. No. 2 on the regular inspection basis. That graded sold by sample at 52c, and No. 3 at 49c. For September 50c was bid; October, 53c.

BARLEY was quiet, buyers were indifferent, but would take barley at a concession. Common to good sold from 39c to 44c. September was offered at 50c.

PROVISIONS—An air of restlessness characterized the trade in provisions. Yesterday's slump in pork had plainly disturbed the equanimity of traders, and evidently they were resolute. Any pressure to sell broke prices, and when the demand showed signs of improvement they rose promptly. The hog market was weak, but its influence was destroyed by the strength of grain. At the close pork was firmer than yesterday, while lard and ribs were weaker. September pork closed 7½c higher than yesterday; September lard, 12½c lower; September ribs, 7½c lower. The Liverpool market was steady for meats, but easy for lard. Domestic markets were easy. Receipts and shipments large. The cash market was without essential change.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 38 cars; corn, 155 cars; oats, 170 cars; hogs, 23,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Offerings of grain were large, but vessel room was scarce. Corn and oats to Buffalo paid 1c per bushel.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
July	62¼@63½	64⅝@..	62¼@..	63⅞@64
Sept	63⅜@65	65⅝@..	63⅜@..	65⅜@65⅝
Dec	60½@61⅛	68⅜@..	60½@..	67⅜@67⅝
Corn, No. 2—				
July	43 @44⅝	44⅝@..	43 @..	43 @..
Sept	43 @45	45 @..	43 @..	43⅝@..
May	36 @37½	37½@..	36 @..	36¼@..
Oats, No. 2—				
July	23¾@..	24⅛@..	23½@..	23¾@..
Sept	22⅝@24	24¼@..	22⅝@..	23⅛@..
May	26⅜@27⅛	27⅝@..	26⅜@..	26⅜@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
July	$11.05	$11.05	$11.05	$11.05
Sept	11.15	11.27½	11.00	11.25
Lard, per 100 lb—				
July	6.27½	6.27½	6.27½	6.27½
Sept	6.45	6.35	6.37½	6.37½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
July	6.07½	6.07½	6.00	6.07½
Sept	6.25	6.25	6.10	6.20

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and easy. Two leading Northwestern mills quoted prices to-day: No. 1 spring wheat, 63⅞@67¾c; No. 3 Spring Wheat, 62¾@66c; No. 2 red, 63⅝@64⅜c; No. 2 corn, 43¾@43⅝c; No. 2 oats, 24½c; No. 2 rye, 48c bid; No. 2 barley, 45c nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.36; prime timothy seed $5.90; mess pork, per bbl, 10@$11.20; lard, per 100 lb, $6.30; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $6.05@$6.10, dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.37½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.75@$6.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.24; sugars, cut loaf, $5.31; granulated, $4.91; standard A, $4.56 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 58c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	4,979	5,893
Wheat, bushels	33,800	31,933
Corn, bushels	107,510	247,910
Oats, bushels	610,200	246,811
Barley, bushels	2,950	2,052

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was quiet and steady; extra creamery, 16½c; firsts, 15@16c; seconds, 12@14c; eggs were firm; fresh stock, 10½@11c.

STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Flour—Old quiet and steady; new quiet; receipts, 1,225 bbls; shipments 3,205 bbls. Patents, $3.75@3.90; extra fancy, $3.50@3.60; fancy, $3.25@3.40; choice, $3@$3.10. Bran—Eastern buyers bidding, 64c. At mill bran retails at 68c. Wheat higher; receipts, 32,040 bushels; shipments, 6,667 bushels; July, 68⅝c; August, 63¾c; September, 64½c. Corn higher; receipts, 23,285 bushels; shipments, 26,871 bushels; July, 39½c; September, 40⅝@40¾c; December, 30¾c; May, 32¾c. Oats higher; receipts, 11,000 bushels; shipments, 4,054 bushels; July, 24c; September, 23¼c. Eggs steady; demand fair at 8c. Pork—Standard mess, $11.75. Lard—Prime steam, $6.20; choice, $6.32½. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¼c; short clear, 6⅝c. High wines steady at $1.26. Wool steady, but quiet; Missouri and Illinois combing, 16c; combing and clothing, 15@15½c; coarse and braid, 15@15½c; medium clothing, 14½c; low and cotted, 12@13c; fine medium, 12½@13½c; light fine, 12@13c; heavy fine, 10@10½c; slightly burry, 12@13c; hard burry, 8½@9c. Southern hard burry, 6¾c; Texas and Arkansas medium, 13@14c; coarse and low, 8@11c; fine medium, 12@13c; light fine, 9@10c; heavy fine, 6@8c; sandy and heavy, 6@7c. Bagging order prices, 18¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5c; 2¼ lb, 5⅝c. Iron ties, 65c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead—Fair demand, and steady at $3.12½@$3.15. Spelter steady at $3.55.

BUFFALO, July 10.—Spring Wheat—Light demand; limits firmer for cost, insurance, and freight. Sales, 1,100 bushels No. 1 hard, 69c; 5,000 bushels do, 71c, spot; 8,000 bushels, do, cost, insurance, and freight, 70¾c. Closing: No. 1 hard, 71½c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 70½c. Winter wheat in good request; sales, 9,600 bushels No. 2 red, Chicago, 67@67¼c; 15,000 bushels do, 66½@66¾c; 1,800 bushels Toledo, 71½c, store; 1 car No. 1 white, 69c, track. Closing: No. 2 red, Chicago, 67¾c; do, Indiana, 70½c; do, Toledo, 72½c; No. 1 White, Oregon, 71½c, store. Corn—Scare on track and firm. Sales: 2 cars No. 2 yellow, 50c; 2 cars No. 3 yellow, 49½c; 1 car No. 2 corn, 49c, track; No. 2 yellow, store, 48¾c; No. 2 corn, 47¾c, asked at close. Oats firmer; fair demand. Sales: 9 cars No. 2 white, 31@31½c, track; No. 3 white, 31c; No. 2 mixed, 28c; No. 2 white, store, 31½c; No. 2 mixed, 27c. Rye dull; No. 2, old, 67c asked, store. Flour dull, weak; best patent Spring, $4@$4.10; bakers' straight, $3.70@$3.80; clear, $3.30@$3.50; best Winter, $3.75@$3.90; straight, $3.25@$3.30. Millfeed firm; fair demand; light receipts; unchanged. Canal freights dull, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 34,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 120,000 bushels; oats, 165,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 48,700 bushels; oats, 67,000 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 53,000 bbls; wheat, 31,000 bushels; corn, 14,000 bushels; oats, 11,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, July 10.—Wheat in store opened 2c higher, and prices rose 1c under the influence of a brisk demand from shorts, the market being largely oversold; September opened at 65c, advanced to 66¾c, and closed at 66c; July was offered at 1c below September prices. Sample wheat more active and 2½@3c higher; No. 2 red Winter quoted 3c below September; No. 1 Northern, on track, 70c; No. 3 Spring, on track, 68½c; No. 2 Winter, on track, 64c. Sample barley quiet and unchanged, with a light supply and demand; No. 2, 48c. Corn firm and in fair demand; No. 3, 40@47c, on track. Oats ¾c higher, with a fair demand and moderate offerings; No. 2 white, 27½@28c; No. 3 do, 27@27½c. Rye 1c lower and quiet; No. 1, 54c. Flour weaker and very little business was reported, foreign markets being 9d lower. Millstuffs steady at 13¢@$13.25 for bran; $14@$14.25 for standard middlings, and $15.50@$15.75 for fancy. Provisions were weak; mess pork, $11 cash and $11.10 September; prime steam lard, $6.25 cash and $6.35 September. Receipts—Flour, 10,175 bbls; wheat, 7,150 bushels; corn, 2,600 bushels; oats, 4,000 bushels; barley, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,350 bbls; oats, 4,750 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—Flour market rather quiet, but with more liberal receipts and offerings, and prices barely sustained. Winter patent, $4@$4.30; do, fancy, $3.70@$3.90; do, family, $3.35@$3.55; do Spring patent, $4@$4.35; Spring fancy, $3.55@$3.95; Spring family, $3.25@$3.50; rye flour, Northwestern, $3.40@$3.65; do city, $3.45@$3.70. Wheat market continues very dull. The weak speculative markets and more liberal offerings have influenced local buyers to hold off and prices are not easily maintained. Corn—Receipts are not large, but owing to an exceedingly light demand the market ruled dull and about steady. Oats freely offered, with but little inquiry from all sources. No. 2 mixed, track, 27c. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard weak and in light demand; steam leaf, 6¾c; kettle lard, 6½c; prime steam weak at 6¼c. Bulk meats dull and verging lower; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 7c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats dull and unchanged. Eggs dull and with an unusually light demand; fresh packed, 9c per dozen. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 402 bbls at $1.24.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 10.—An advance of 2⅜c for September wheat took the gimp out of the decline of yesterday, which was unwarranted by conditions of crop, in the opinion of the trade. July opened at 61½c and closed at 62¾c, against a close yesterday at 59½c, a gain of 2⅜c to-day. There was a little trading in December for the first time, the month opening at 63⅝c and closing at 64¼c, with the range 63⅝@64⅝c. The deal is very good trade in futures, and traders were less discouraged. The cash market was unimportant. Receipts, 60 cars; shipments, 19 cars; on track, No. 1 hard, 60½c; No. 1 Northern, 64½c; No. 2 Northern, 63¾c. Corn—Market easy; No. 3, 44½c. Oats—Market steady; No. 3 white, 25½c; No. 3, 25c. Flour dull; $3.50@$4 for patents; $2.60@$3.10 for bakers'; production, 22,000 bbls; shipments, 25,911 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market firmer for bran, at $11; sacks, $12.25@$13; shorts, common, bulk, $12.25; middlings, bulk, $14.50.

DULUTH, July 10.—Wheat recovered from its demoralization over night, showing 2⅜c better for the first deal; it lost ¾c from that, and, with a range for the day of 1¼c, closed 2½@3c up from yesterday; futures were active all day. The close: No. 1 hard, cash, 67c; July, 67⅛c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60¾c; July, 60⅝c; September, 64¼c; December, 66⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 63¼c; No. 3 Northern, 58⅝c; rejected, 56¾c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 66⅛c; Northern, 60⅜c bid. Receipts, 36,982 bushels; shipments, 77,527 bushels; inspected, 16 cars; last year, 59 cars.

PEORIA, July 10.—Corn—Receipts, 70,500 bushels; shipments, 45,750 bushels; market dull and unchanged. Oats—Receipts, 31,250 bushels; shipments, 148,750 bushels; market quiet and firmer; No. 2 white, 27½@27⅝c; No. 3 white, 25@25¼c. Rye dull; nominal; No. 2, 45@46c. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.24.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

BEEVES—Receipts, 94 cars, or 1,769 head —45 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 49 cars for the market. The demand was active at the opening of trade and prices firmer for all grades of steers; closed a trifle weak on Chicago advices at just about Monday's prices. All sold out early. Exporters purchased 150 head. Distillery-fed native steers sold at $4.75@$5.85 per 100 lb; common to prime grass and corn fed do at $4.30@$5.65; stags and oxen at $2.60@$4.75; grass-fed bulls at $2.35@$3.25; fancy do, choice at $3.75@$4.50; cows at $2@$3.25, and by the head, $9@$13 each. City dressed beef sides slow at 6½@8¾c for native carcasses and 5@6½c for Texas beef. Latest cables from London and Liverpool quote American steers weak at 10½@11½c per lb, estimated dressed weight; American sheep steady at 11@12c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef selling at 8@10½c per lb. Shipments to-day in the Paris, 1,800 quarters of beef for Bustamas Company, and 500 quarters for D. H. Sherman, and on the Kansas City, 150 head of cattle to Bristol for M. Goldsmith; also 35 head of sheep on the Steamship Britannic to the West Indies, for D. McPHERSON & CO.—3 Ohio steers, 1,457 lb average, at $5.65 per 100 lb; 4 do, 1,538 lb, at $5.40; 10 do, 1,487 lb, at $5.30; 17 do, 1,285 lb, at $5.25; 14 do, 1,246 lb, at $5.20; 2 do, 1,280 lb, at $4.75; 1 bull, 1,450 lb, at $2.75; 5 do, 840 lb, at $2.60; 4 do, 945 lb, at $3.15; 1 do, 1,150 lb, at $3; 9 do, 884 lb, at $2.30; 4 do, 908 lb, at $2.25; 20 do, 742 lb, at $2.05; 5 do, 610 lb, at $2.05. J. SHERBERG & SON—820 distillery-fed steers from Millstone, N. J., 1,410 lb, at $5.85; 33 do, 1,432 lb, at $5.85; 10 Illinois steers, 950 to 1,057 lb, at $5.05. S. SANDERS—19 Ohio steers, 1,334 lb, at $5.50; 18 do, 1,358 lb, at $5.50; 14 do, 1,423 lb, at $5.35; 19 do, 1,243 lb, at $5.25; 17 do, 1,262 lb, at $5.25, 20 do, 1,267 lb, at $5.25; 17 do, 1,350 lb, at $5.20; 20 do, 1,108 lb, at $4.75; 8 ogen, 1,046 lb, at $4.70; 2 do, 1,090 lb, at $4.50; 2 do, 1,078 lb, at $4.35; 4 do, 1,042 lb, at $4.25; 3 do, 1,160 to 1,570 lb, at $3.30@$3.75; 1 bull, 1,460 lb, at $3.25; 10 cows, 1,158 lb, at $3.60; 4 do, 902 lb, at $3.25. NEWTON & CO.—18 Ohio steers, 1,350 lb, at $5.20. SHERMAN & CULVER—18 Ohio steers, 1,232 lb, at $5.65; 18 Illinois do, 1,219 lb, at $5.45; 4 do, 1,380 lb, at $5.40; 17 do, 1,207 lb, at $5.35; 7 do, 1,300 lb, at $5.20; 17 do, 1,248 lb, at $5.20; 1 do, 940 lb, at $5.00; 15 distillery-fed Kentucky do, 1,486 lb, at $5.60; 50 do, 1,346 lb, at $5.45; 26 do, 1,374 lb, at $5.45; 6 do, 1,232 lb, at $4.75; 4 stags, 1,225 lb, at $4.75; 9 do, 1,144 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1,110 lb, at $3.25; 1 bull, 1,490 lb, at $3.50; 10 do, 1,153 lb, at $3.75. S. W. SHERMAN—20 Illinois steers, 1,181 lb, at $5.42½; 35 do, 1,241 lb, at $5.40; 20 do, 1,171 lb, at $5.15. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—2 bulls, 875 lb, at $2.55; 3 do, 880 lb, at $2.45; 7 do, 811 lb, at $2.40; 2 do, 990 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 730 lb, at $2.35; 2 cows, 875 lb, at $2.50; 10 do, at $9 per head; 2 do, at $10; 1 do, for $13. J. DUFFY—20 Western steers, 1,249 lb, at $5; 12 do, 1,221 lb, at $4.65; 4 oxen, 1,400 lb, at $3.02½; 2 do, 1,425 lb, at $3; 2 bulls, 950 lb, at $2.60; 7 do, 843 lb, at $2.55; 4 do, 700 lb, at $2.35; 17 cows, 971 lb, at $3.25; 5 do, 850 lb, at $2.25. HUME & MULLEN—2 cows, 1,330 lb, at $3.40; 2 stags, 1,440 lb, at $2.60; 1 bull, 980 lb, at $2.60; 8 do, 891 lb, at $2.45; 5 do, 748 lb, at $2.40; 17 do, 774 lb, at $2.35; 8 cows and bulls, 675 lb, at $2.25; 1 cow, 920 lb, at $2.40; 6 do, 723 lb, at $2; 1 do, for $12; 1 do, for $9. S. JUDD & CO.—2 oxen, 1,675 lb, at $4; 2 do, 1,399 lb, at $3.25; 3 bulls, 640 to 1,390 lb, at $2.65; 2 do, 1,230 lb, at $2.50; 1 cow, 1,030 lb, at $2.85; 1 do, 920 lb, at $2.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 120 head, of which 72 for sale; demand fair for all grades, and good cows $2@$3 per head higher; general sales were at $2@$45 for inferior to choice stock, but 3 head were sold at $53.33⅓ each.—SALES. J. McCABE—11 cows, calves included, at $30@$45 each; 3 do, at $53.33⅓ per head. J. DUCEY—7 fresh cows, at $21@$45 per head. J. RAUER—19 cows, at $32.50 each. HUME & MULLEN—3 cows, calves included, at $25 each; 2 do, at $22.50 each.

CALVES—Receipts, 4,295 head, of which 4,111 for sale; the market opened fairly active at an advance of 50c on veals, 25@40c on buttermilks and city calves, and closed steady, with a full clearance of the pens; inferior to prime veals sold at $4.50@$6.50 per 100 lb, choice selected do at $6.75, culls at $3.50@$4.25, buttermilks at $2.62½@$3.25, fed calves at $3.25@$4, and mixed lots at $3.50@$4.50; dressed calves firm at 9½@10½c for city-dressed veals, 6@8c for country-dressed; few choice, 8½c; 4@5½c for dressed buttermilks and little calves.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—167 veals, 148 lb average, at $6.50 per 100 lb; 134 do, 154 lb, at $6.50; 47 do, 149 lb, at $6.50, less $10 on the lot; 6 do, 166 lb, at $6.75; 32 do, 126 lb, at $6.40; 35 do, 138 lb, at $6.25; 80 do, 136 lb, at $6; 24 do, 103 to 210 lb, at $5; 14 culls, 182 lb, at $4; 3 do, 146 lb, at $4.25; 13 do, 99 lb, at $4; 24 mixed calves, 167 lb, at $3.87½; 16 do, 170 lb, at $3.75; 21 fed do, 169 lb, at $3.50; 13 do, 168 lb, at $3.25; 139 buttermilks, 160 lb, at $3; 30 do, 145 lb, at $2.75; 10 culls, 123 lb, at $2; 5 yearlings, 284 lb, at $2.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—208 veals, 136 lb, at $6.50; 113 do, 137 lb, at $6.37½; 14 do, 120 lb, at $6; 32 do, 138 lb, at $5.25; 7 do, 124 lb, at $5; 19 culls, 189 lb, at $4; 21 fed calves, 149 lb, at $3.50; 30 buttermilks, 156 lb, at $3.25; 11 do, 152 lb, at $3.25; 32 do, 157 lb, at $3; 53 do, 160 lb, at $2.75. S. JUDD & CO.—54 veals, 141 lb, at $6.50; 323 do, 143 lb, at $6.25; 86 do, 145 lb, at $6; 128 do, 147 lb, at $5.50; 87 mixed calves, 163 lb, at $4; 21 do, 176 lb, at $4; 8 fed do, 165 lb, at $3.75; 15 do, 172 lb, at $3.50. G. DILLENBACK—157 veals, 144 lb, at $6.50; 123 do, 146 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 146 lb, at $6.50; 23 culls, 158 lb, at $3.50; 17 buttermilk calves, 164 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—20 veals, 149 lb, at $6.75; 160 do, 145 lb, at $6.50; 28 do, 159 lb, at $6.50; 3 do, 135 lb, at $6; 16 do, 127 lb, at $6; 14 culls, 105 lb, at $4; 2 fed calves, 205 lb, at $4; 23 do, 166 lb, at $3.25; 49 mixed calves, 168 lb, at $3.25; 89 buttermilks, 148 lb, at $3; 72 do, 138 lb, at $3. J. P. NELSON—2 veals, 165 lb, at $6.75; 91 do, 141 lb, at $6.50; 76 do, 156 lb, at $6.40; 2 do, 185 lb, at $6; 3 do, 150 lb, at $5.75; 53 do, 149 lb, at $5.50; 5 do, 102 lb, at $4.50; 20 fed calves, 201 lb, at $3.75; 9 buttermilks, 176 lb, at $3.25; 44 do, 160 lb, at $3; 10 do, 168 lb, at $3; 4 do, 190 lb, at $2.75. S. SANDERS—70 veals, 143 lb, at $6.75; 125 do, 149 lb, at $6.50; 7 do, 152 lb, at $6.75; 4 do, 107 lb, at $5; 3 culls, 210 lb, at $4; 4 fed calves, 215 lb, at $3.25; 3 do, 203 lb, at $3; 51 Virginia calves, 123 lb, at $4; 50 do, 151 lb, at $3.62½. J. H. WILKERSON—59 veals, 145 lb, at $6; 9 fed calves, 218 lb, at $4.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—16 veals, 154 lb, at $6. EGE & OTIS—42 veals, 146 lb, at $6.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 32½ cars, or 7,771 head—4 cars direct to butchers and 28½ cars for the market. On continued light receipts there was a good demand for the stock and fully sustained prices for sheep, while lambs were 15@25c higher. The pens were cleared, with the exception of a single deck. Inferior to choice lambs sold at $4@$6.15 100 lb, culls at $3.50, common to prime sheep at $2.50@$4; dressed mutton firm at 4½@7¼c; dressed lambs sold at 7½@12c.—SALES.—S. JUDD & CO.—116 Kentucky lambs, 70 lb average, at $5.70 100 lb; 47 do, 65 lb, at $5.50; 53 do, 63 lb, at $5.50; 273 Western do, 58 lb, at $5.25; 53 Kentucky sheep, 108 lb, at $3; 137 do, 82 lb, at $3; 122 Kentucky sheep and lambs, 61 lb, at $3; 252 Ohio sheep, 73 lb, at $2.80; 35 State lambs, 54 lb, at $5.50; 16 do, 61 lb, at $5.30; 3 sheep, 140 lb, at $4. S. SANDERS—122 Ohio sheep, 74 lb, at $3; 133 do, 62 lb, at $2.50; 44 State do, 81 lb, at $2.50; 127 State lambs, 61 lb, at $5; 10 do, 76 lb, at $5.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—226 Kentucky lambs, 65 lb, at $6.12½; 231 do, 65 lb, at $6; 172 do, 62 lb, at $5.50; 71 do, 61 lb, at $5.50; 217 do, 62 lb, at $5.37½; 227 do, 61 lb, at $5.37½; 6 do, 63 lb, at $5.50; 268 Virginia do, 60 lb, at $5; 252 do, 70 lb, at $6; 58 State do, 66 lb, at $5.37½; 24 Kentucky sheep, 104 lb, at $3.37½; 2 do, 155 lb, at $3; 59 State do, 93 lb, at $3.25. NEWTON & CO.—202 Kentucky lambs, 71 lb, at $6.15; 160 do, 72 lb, at $6; 59 lb, at $5.90; 60 do, 61 lb, at $5.25; 61 Kentucky sheep, 130 lb, at $3.25; 19 do, 107 lb, at $3. J. H. WILKERSON—235 Kentucky lambs, 69 lb, at $5.65; 250 State sheep and lambs, 76 lb, at $3; 250 Ohio sheep, 94 lb, at $3; 70 State do, 86 lb, at $4; 390 do, 78 lb, at $2.75; 174 Kentucky do, 113 lb, at $3.35. M. COLLINS—49 State lambs, 62 lb, at $5.25; 20 do, 52 lb, at $5; 53 Virginia do, 61 lb, at $2.25; 250 State sheep, 75 lb, at $3.15; 49 State do, 85 lb, at $2.75. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—8 State sheep, 71 lb, at $2.50; 12 lambs, 50 lb, at $4.25; 20 sheep and lambs, 90 lb, at $3.50. D. HARRINGTON—196 Western lambs, 58 lb, at $5; 26 State do, 64 lb, at $5.50; 23 do, 62 lb, at $5.25; 69 State sheep, 90 lb, at $3.50; 5 do, 92 lb, at $3.25; 16 do, 84 lb, at $3; 2 bucks, 155 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—35 State sheep, 85 lb, at $3.50; 11 do, 80 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 65 lb, at $3; 120 do, 61 lb, at $2.75; 26 lambs, 46 lb, at $4.75; 2 do, 65 lb, at $5.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—20 State lambs, 60 lb, at $5.75; 12 sheep, 104 lb, at $3; 3 yearlings, 80 lb, at $4.

HOGS—Receipts, 27 cars, or 4,101 head, of which 1,054 head for sale. Market slow and easier at $5.30@$5.60; with a few choice light hogs reported sold at $5.65. Dressed hogs unchanged at 7@8c for medium to light weights. Late yesterday Hallenbeck & Hollis sold 44 State pigs, (choice,) 135 lb average, at $5.70 100 lb.

BUFFALO, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,500 head; total for week thus far, 8,800 head. Market for sales and steady; 1,000 head; consigned through, 2,551 head; to New-York, 740 head; on sale, 45 head; market opened fairly active and strong; closed steady and firm; good to choice steers, $4.60@$4.80; good to $4.55; old to good fat cows, $2.25@$3.65; veal calves steady to firm at $5@$5.65; light to good, $3.25@$4.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 5,120 head; total for week thus far, 25,070 head; for same time last year, 21,700; consigned through, 3,000 head; to New-York, 2,150 head; on sale, 1,800 head; market opened easier to 5c lower for good heavy and packers' grades; strong and 5c higher for light grades and pigs; closed dull and 5@10c lower on five loads of late arrivals unsold; choice medium and heavy, $5.45@$5.50; mixed packers and mediums generally $5.40 few at $5.35; Yorkers, good weights, $5.40@$5.45; good light Yorkers, $5.45@$5.50; roughs, $4.50@$5; stags, $3.50 @$4.25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,250 head; total for week thus far, 21,475 head; for same time last week, 22,250 head; consigned through, 2,210 head; to New-York, 750 head; on sale, 1,750 head; market opened active and stronger for good grades, with others unchanged; closed steady and firm; with all sold; good to choice sheep, $2.75@$3.55; handy wethers, $3.50@$3.75; culls and common lots, $1.50@$2.50; export sheep, fair to extra, $3.50@$4; good to extra lambs, $5.20@$5.75; fair to good, $4.25@$5; culls and common, $2.75@$4; yearlings, $3.50@$4.

EAST LIBERTY, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts light to-day, and with steady demand, the market is firmer; prime, $5.30@$5.50; good, $4.50@ $4.80; good butchers', $4.10@$4.30; rough fats, $3 @$4; bulls, cows, and stags, $1.75@$3.25; fresh cows and springers, $25@$55. Hogs—Receipts very light, and the demand is light; prices will be lower. Sheep—The supply is light and the demand is steady; the market is firm for good grades, while it is slow on common; veal calves are somewhat higher, owing to the light supply; extra, $8.30@$3.50; good, $2.80@$3.20; fair, $1.70@ $2.20; common sheep, 50c@$1; best lambs, $3.60@ $3.80; good, $2.85@$3.10; common to fair, $1.50@ $2.50; Spring lambs, $2@$4.75; veal calves, $5.50@ $6.25; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,445 head; market dull and slightly weaker; native steers, $3.55@$3.75; calves, $5; Texas steers, $3.10@$3.65. Hogs—Receipts—3,579 head; market weak and prices 15c@25c lower; packers', $4.75@ $4.90; butchers', $4.90@$5.10; Yorkers, $4.75@ $4.95. Sheep—Receipts, 1,506 head; market steady and unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The receipts of cattle were large to-day and the market overstocked. Prices were 10@15c lower, and weak at that. The demand for hogs was very poor to-day; neither Chicago packers nor Eastern shippers displayed any desire to buy. Prices were fully 20c lower than yesterday. There was a fair demand for sheep, but the big supply had a weak effect from the start. A decline of 10@15c was noted.

CATTLE—Receipts, 15,000 head; extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers, $5.90@$6; choice to prime, 1,300 to 1,600 lb steers, $5.40@$5.80; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.80@$5.30; common to medium steers, 900 to 1,200 lb, $3.50@ $4.75; bulls, choice to extra, $3